

**Thursday,
18th December, 1952**



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1749

1750

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 18th December, 1952.

The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID

*1283. Dr. Rama Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two doctors of Madras have finalised a new and effective treatment for Typhoid?

(b) If so, have the Government of India taken steps to verify their treatment and find its efficacy?

(c) Have any steps been taken to recognise and remunerate the service rendered by these two doctors?

(d) Are any steps being taken for the application of this method in other hospitals all over the country?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of answer to (a).

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these two hon. doctors approached the Indian Council of Medical Research?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information to that effect.

FREIGHT CONCESSIONS FOR HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

*1285. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there are any freight concessions for handloom products in force?

(b) If so, what are they?

358 PSD

(c) Did the All India Cottage Industries Board request the Railway Board to examine the case for similar concessions for yarn?

(d) What is their report?

(e) What action has been taken on that report?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) By passenger or parcel trains 50 per cent. reduction in the basic rate is allowed by charging half parcel rates instead of full parcel rates.

By Goods train, a reduction of about 18 or 19 per cent. according as the booking is at Railway or Owner's risk is allowed by applying the lower rates applicable to piecegoods (press-packed to handloom cloth and products not so packed).

(c) No. The concessional rates already apply to yarn.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From when is this concession, Sir?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The concession was introduced with effect from 1st November, 1949.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is there any special concession facilitating export of handloom products to foreign countries; from inland places to the ports?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The same concessions apply.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The question related to railway concessions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

TRACTORS

*1290. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there are any Co-operative Societies for the purchase and use of such

tractors by their members in rural parts in any State in India?

(b) Have Government any scheme to help develop tractor-mindedness?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, some co-operative societies are engaged in this work along with other activities.

(b) There is no specific scheme to make the farmers tractor-minded. Loans are, however, sanctioned under the Grow More Food campaign for purchase of tractors by the cultivators.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How many tractors are in the possession of private owners?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total number must be in the neighbourhood of about 15,000. This I calculate from the figures of imports for various years—for instance,

1949-50	imported number	3318,
1950-51	"	4930,
1951-52	"	7148,

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the total extent of acreage under tractor cultivation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got these figures. There are various State Governments who keep these figures. I have not got a consolidated statement in my possession.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know what are the conditions precedent for the formation of such co-operative societies and what sort of assistance is given to any such society?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Central Government makes grants on approved schemes to the State Governments. It is essentially for the State Governments to lay down the conditions for making any co-operative society eligible for assistance.

Shri Jasani: May I know the States in which these co-operative societies are working for the present?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as our information goes, U.P. Punjab, Bombay and Hyderabad have got them.

Shri Jasani: Are there any such societies in Madhya Pradesh?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It does not appear from the information available with me.

Shri S. S. More: May I know how many co-operative societies for the purchase and use of tractors have been formed in Maharashtra?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Maharashtra is not a separate State. I can give figures for Bombay. In Bombay, the State Government has sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies for the purchase of tractors and their accessories up to 60 per cent. of the cost price of the tractors, for the use of agriculturists. I am afraid more information is not in my possession.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know if any such co-operative society is functioning in Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the information.

DISCHARGE OF WOMAN WORKER

*1291. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently one woman worker Lakshmi-chari of Doomdooma in Dibrugarh (Assam) tea garden, was discharged in advanced stage of pregnancy, depriving her of maternity leave, treatment, medical attendance, and rations for no fault of her, but because the husband of the woman happened to be discharged and if so, whether the woman and the baby both died at child birth;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large meeting was held by women workers of Doomdooma Chah Mazdoor Sangha in Assam under the presidency of Sri Lily Sen Gupta to protest against it on 26th October, 1952; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any step to prevent such discharges due to vicarious liability, especially in view of the reply given to Starred Question No. 2096 on the 24th July, 1952 in the Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, the woman worker, Lakshmi Chabi by name, was discharged and evicted from Sankar Tea Estate following the dismissal of her husband. Later she and the child born to her died. The grant of maternity benefit in Assam is regulated by the Assam Maternity Benefit Act and necessary action is being taken by the Inspector under that Act as the claim for maternity benefit in this case was rejected by the employer.

(b) Yes.

(c) I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the reply to parts (b) and (d) of starred question No. 774 put by him on the 27th November, 1952.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: In view of the fact that women are granted equal rights with men in the Fundamental rights, may I know whether the Government will consider setting aside the Tribunal award under which the employers are seeking protection in this case?

Shri Abid Ali: The decision of the last tribunal in this respect has been unfortunate. We appreciate it. Another appeal is pending before the hon. appellate tribunal and we are awaiting the decision of the tribunal. In case it goes against the workers, then, we contemplate taking appropriate action in the matter.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it the policy of the Government that women should get equal rights with men with regard to work?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a fundamental right already granted by the Constitution.

Shrimati A. Kale: Is the Government aware that this method of not giving maternity benefit is an old one practised by several business concerns?

Shri Abid Ali: I have not followed the question.

Shrimati A. Kale: This trick has been used by business concerns for a very long time. I want to know whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction. As soon as a woman becomes pregnant, under some excuse or other, she is discharged. That is the practice of the firms.

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already said, in one case an appeal is pending before the appellate tribunal. I have already assured the House that in case the decision goes against the workers, Government contemplate further action in the matter to give protection in such cases.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that, in the Standing Orders of the companies, the Indian Tea Association and others, there is no such provision to treat a woman worker on a different footing from that of a man?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): A man cannot be given maternity benefits.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: My hon. friend has misunderstood the position. It is not a question of maternity benefit. It is a question of right to work being given. As soon as the husband is discharged, the woman also is discharged. In this case, fortuitously enough, the question of maternity benefit was also involved. In other cases, maternity benefit may not be involved.

The whole question is whether, if a man is dismissed, the woman is also automatically dismissed, and from that point of view, I ask whether in the standing order there is no distinction made between male and female.

Shri Abid Ali: The view of the Labour Department of the Assam Government in this case was that this particular worker was entitled to compensation and also maternity benefit. As the employers have refused to accede to the suggestion, orders have already been issued to prosecute them.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that in South India, when a man is discharged in tea estate, the woman is not automatically discharged? She is asked whether she also wants to go and if she says no, she is allowed to continue.

Shri Abid Ali: Unfortunately, the opinion of the Appellate Tribunal and of the Chairman of the Tribunal which delivered the award of 25th June, 1951 in another case has been very much against the workers in this particular matter. With regard to the practice in South India, it is true that in some gardens on that side, the position is somewhat better.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Are the government prepared to give permission to pleaders to appear before the Tribunal to defend the policy that women should have equal rights with men?

Shri Abid Ali: We will examine this question.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN SEALDAH DIVISION

*1292. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that many railway employees in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway are still compelled to live in condemned wagons unsuitable for the human habitation; and

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the fact that there are in the said Sealdah Division structures put up temporarily during war time and scheduled for dismantling by 1947 where railway employees live without adequate ventilation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Government is aware that some employees of the Eastern Railway on the Sealdah

Division are still living in old wagon bodies.

(b) Temporary war time accommodation provided on the Sealdah Division, as elsewhere, has been improved in respect of ventilation, water supply and sanitation, and there have been no recent complaints regarding inadequacy in this connection.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could Government give us some idea as to the number of railway employees who are still living in these condemned wagons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The exact number of people who are staying in these condemned wagons is 730.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that representations had been made to the proper quarters as far as I know, and I personally had the mortification of having to visit these temporary structures, can I have some idea from the Government in regard to the real improvements being made about the accommodation in temporary structures put up in war time? I cannot take on its face value the Minister's statement that there are no complaints because I know these complaints have been made to me personally as well as to the authorities concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is arguing the matter.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Over one hundred pucca quarters have already been built. I myself am keen that we should take steps to build more quarters, and I can assure the hon. Member that during the next two years we will be able to provide quarters to all of them. During the next year, it will be possible to build at least 250 quarters more.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that for at least one year to come these condemned wagons would be the only habitation for Railway employees in the Sealdah division?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We have provided Rs. 1 Crore for that and we will do our utmost. If it is possible to build more quarters in less than one year, we will certainly do it, but I can only.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if, in the meanwhile, they can be shifted to some other place.

Shri L. B. Shastri: The point is that quarters are not available. But if any other accommodation is available, we will certainly be glad to shift them.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether rent is collected from these employees who are staying in the wagons?

Shri L. B. Shastri: No rent is being collected.

Shri Nambiar: Rent is collected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says "No".

Shri Nambiar: If it is collected, will he refund it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We expect all hon. Members and hon. Ministers to make responsible statements. The hon. Minister says "No". If there is any particular instance, it may be brought to his notice.

Shri Nambiar: May I ask him whether, if at all it is being collected, it will be refunded in view of his statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says "No". It does not arise.

UNION OF EMPLOYEES OF CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

*1293. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Union of the Employees of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been accorded recognition; and

(b) whether the Union named Railways Employees Union has fulfilled the condition for recognition and if so, why no recognition is accorded to it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Government have no information.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know if it is a fact that the other union, i.e., the Railway Employees' Union, applied for recognition in 1949? If so, why this undue delay in consideration of the same?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that this Union applied for recognition, but the Central Conciliation Officer is going into the statistics of membership of this union and other unions as well, and as soon as his report is ready, a decision may be arrived at in this connection.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know when the first enquiry of the Regional Labour Commissioner was made?

Shri Alagesan: At present, the Central Conciliation Officer is looking into the matter. He is going into it, and I am unable to give the time when the first enquiry was made.

Shri H. N. Shastri: Are the Government aware that the scrutiny of the membership of the unions in Chittaranjan was conducted recently by the West Bengal Government, and if so, what was the result of the said scrutiny?

Shri Alagesan: As I have already answered, there might have been previous scrutinies, but now the Central Conciliation Officer is having a scrutiny, and as soon as his report is placed before us, a decision will be arrived at.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the General Secretary of this union who is an employee named Haridas Chakravarti, has been recently discharged from Railway service?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the information.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government have received a representation on behalf of not only Haridas but six others who have been discharged for taking part in trade union activities?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): We have received a complaint from them.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what action is being taken on the complaint?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I received a communication from the hon. Member also, and I may tell him that no action was taken against these office-bearers or these employees for their trade union activities. When I received the communication from the hon. Member, I made certain enquiries. I have received a report from the General Manager, but there are certain other matters to be cleared up, and we have addressed a letter to the General Manager again.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Railway colony in Chittaranjan is treated as a protected area? If so, why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does all this arise out of it?

Shri Nambiar: No trade union activity is allowed; no meeting is allowed in the Chittaranjan loco area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will see that from a particular question, a number of other sub-questions may arise. They may be relevant otherwise than with reference to that particular question. This question relates only to the recognition of the union. Whether the trade union activities are allowed, and if a person is

discharged—all that cannot be brought here.

Shri Nambiar: That is considered a protected area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is sufficient material here, and supplementary questions can be asked in relation to this question.

TYPHOID, PNEUMONIA AND MALARIA IN MANIPUR

*1294. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that typhoid, pneumonia and malaria have broken out in epidemic form in twenty villages in the north-east sector of Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that sufficient doctors and medicines are not available there to cope with the situation;

(c) the steps which Government have taken in order to give medical relief to the affected areas and also check further spread of the disease;

(d) whether Government are distributing foodstuffs to the needy people in those affected areas; and

(e) whether any non-official organisation is doing any relief work?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) There was no epidemic of Pneumonia or Typhoid in the north-east sector of Manipur. A number of malaria cases were detected.

(b) No.

(c) Necessary medical relief to the affected areas was given after investigation by the Chief Medical Officer. Further spread of the disease has been checked. It has now subsided.

(d) No.

(e) Not that I know of.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know the names of the villages that are already affected?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is it a fact that Government distributed maize instead of rice in these affected areas?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is it a fact all these epidemics were due to the following causes namely famine, flood

and distribution of decomposed maize by the Government to the half-fed and undernourished famine affected people?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making a speech and giving information.

Shri L. J. Singh: I am asking for information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information. What is the information the hon. Member wants?

Shri L. J. Singh: What are the causes of these diseases?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then why does the hon. Member himself give the causes?

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether the Government has any plans for starting anti-malarial operations in this highly malarial area?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, we are having anti-malarial schemes, and they are working.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many mobile medical units have been sent there to fight malaria in these areas?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Not only for fighting malaria, but to afford other medical relief facilities, for the coming year, two mobile dispensaries have been allotted to the Manipur State.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I asked for this specific area, whether any mobile unit has been sent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the whole State, two mobile units are there.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is going to be sent next year not only for malaria but also for the whole medical relief. I do not know anything about whether this mobile dispensary has been sent to these affected areas.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know what are the extra measures taken to fight this epidemic?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: An anti-malarial scheme is being worked out and it is being implemented in most of the parts.

Shrimati A. Kale: That means it is not in existence as yet?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is in existence.

Shri Doraswamy: How many deaths have occurred due to the malaria epidemic?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no statistics. It will be collected and given to the hon. Member if he makes a request for it.

Shri L. J. Singh: Is it a fact that the Red Cross Society has given Rs. 10,000 for relief to the affected people in Manipur, and if so how is the Government going to spend that amount for the affected areas?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Red Cross Society or any non-official organisation doing any relief work? Rs. 10,000 has been collected by the Red Cross Society for the purpose, and the hon. Member wants to know whether the Government is controlling the expenditure.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In answer to part (e) of the question I have already stated that we do not know anything about the non-official organisations doing any relief work. I cannot give any more information.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES OF DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1295. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which orders regarding Postal Life Insurance Policies of Displaced Government servants were issued, according to which the Government of India have taken responsibility of only those persons who migrated to India up to 31st March 1948;

(b) whether Government are aware that on account of the above orders, several displaced Government servants have suffered great distress;

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to mitigate their distress; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Postal Life Insurance Policies were the responsibility of the Government of India even before partition and that it was at no time the responsibility of the then Provincial Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The orders were issued on the basis of agreement between the Government of India and Pakistan.

(b) To state the position accurately, the Government are aware that several displaced Government Servants have suffered pecuniary loss on account of the lapsing of or the non-payment of amounts due on the

Postal Life Insurance policies held by them prior to their migration from Pakistan to India.

(c) The Pakistan Government have been approached for reciprocal arrangements by which the Government of India would recover premia on those policies and settle claims on behalf of the Pakistan Government, which would likewise settle claims in Pakistan on behalf of the Government of India. The reply of the Pakistan Government is still awaited. In the meantime, the Government of India have sanctioned interim relief at the rate of Rs. 100/- per month for six months to such of those persons who have no other source of livelihood and whose policies have already matured.

(d) Yes.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that a large number of Government servants from Sind migrated after 31st March 1948, and the Pakistan Government did not relieve them in spite of their repeated applications to that effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would refer the hon. Member to my hon. colleague the Minister of Rehabilitation, for accurate information on that point.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the Policies of a number of displaced Government servants have matured since then, but they have received no dues from Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That also is an account which is maintained by them.

Shri Gidwani: Does the Government expect any settlement with the Government of Pakistan on any issue where Pakistan Government has to pay any dues?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot speak in respect of all issues.

RANCHI—PATNA ROAD SUBMERGED BY TILAIYA DAM

*1295-A. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of Ranchi-Patna Road has been submerged in the Tilaiya Dam and the travelling public are put to inconvenience thereby; and

(b) whether the fact mentioned in part (a) above, was made known by the D.V.C. in 1949 and if so, why was the new diversion not ordered by the

Government of India and the diversion made ready before the last rainy season to avoid the inconvenience thus caused to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) A portion of the Ranchi-Patna road was submerged for about 2½ months from the middle of August to the beginning of November 1952 when the new diversion was completed and opened to the public. During the period of submergence, ferries were provided for passengers.

(b) The Damodar Valley Corporation was informed in the middle of 1950 about the necessity of constructing a diversion to restore the line of communications that would be interrupted by the likely submergence of the existing road.

After some correspondence the Corporation submitted alternative proposals for another diversion in September 1951. These proposals were accepted by the Government of India in November 1951.

The Corporation did their very best to complete the work in time but owing to difficult foundation conditions they could not complete the Barakar bridge before the beginning of November 1952.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know who is responsible for this suffering?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The flood is responsible for that.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is it the Central Government or the Bihar Government?

Shri Alagesan: This diversion was constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation as per the alignment that has been proposed by them. They have finished the road work, but the bridge work remained. By August 1952 the construction of the Tilaiya Dam work was over. For about 2½ months, ferries were provided, and there was some slight inconvenience no doubt, but now the road has been completed.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The point is this. The fact of submerging of the road was known in 1939. My question is why the diversion was not ordered and made before the submerging took place? Why was there so much of suffering? Who is responsible for that.

Shri Alagesan: The Central Government brought to the notice of the Bihar Government and the Damodar

Valley Corporation that this portion may be submerged, and so a different diversion road should be constructed. But then there was some dispute with the D.V.C., who should bear most of the expenditure because this has arisen as a result of the Dam that they construct. There was some dispute about that, and they agreed rather late, to bear the expenditure. Even so, the D.V.C. proceeded with the work as expeditiously as possible, but they were not able to finish the construction of the bridge in time.

DELHI-LUCKNOW EXPRESS

*1296. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers going to North-east U.P., North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam by Delhi-Lucknow Express and other fast trains have to wait for more than six hours to catch a corresponding fast train at Lucknow;

(b) whether any representation to introduce a corresponding fast train to link it with the Delhi-Lucknow Express has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There are immediate connecting trains at Lucknow for 24 Down Delhi-Lucknow Express and 6 Down Punjab Mail. It is, however, true that in the case of 18 Down Delhi Express and 10 Down Doon Express, the corresponding connecting trains leave Lucknow after an interval of about 3½ hours and 5½ hours respectively.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that due to delay and the long time taken by travelling by this route, a large number of Members of Parliament coming from North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam have to travel through another route, and have to pay more, while they get less T.A. as this route is shorter than the other one.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The hon. Member spoke to me about this only three or four days back, and it was hardly necessary for him to have put this question. He might have given me some time to consider the feasibility of the proposal.

Shri S. N. Das: The question was tabled long before.

Shri L. B. Shastri: There is no necessity of putting supplementaries.

Shri Barman: Will the Government kindly consider the advisability of consulting the Members coming from those far away parts of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam; and devise the means of shortening the inordinate delay and halt at Lucknow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any proposal to consult the Advisory Committee?

Shri L. B. Shastri: If we are not able to do anything then we might consult the Members.

Shri Nambiar: Is the Committee functioning, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got his own method of putting it. It is one thing to say that there are no Advisory Committees and it is another thing to say that they are practically useless.

Shri Barman: May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, Sir, that yesterday I wanted to have a ticket for Jalpaiguri and I was told by the officers here at the Connaught Place that Jalpaiguri is in Pakistan. They showed me a book in which it is actually written. Will the hon. Minister kindly take early steps to remedy such sorts of scandalous mistakes?

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION GRANTS

*1297. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Agricultural Institutes in India that have received Rockefeller Foundation grants up-to-date; and

(b) whether any conditions are to be fulfilled for receiving such grants?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 1. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad ... \$ 150,000.

2. International Society of Plant Morphologists, Delhi ... \$ 2,000.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, for what purpose this sum was granted to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is understood, Sir, that these two grants were

made by the Rockefeller Foundation for equipment in the first case and Plant Morphology, in the other.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that for rural development purposes this sum has been granted by Rockefeller Foundation under the U.S. Technical Assistance Programme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. So far as I know, this has nothing to do with the U.S.A. Technical Programme and these grants were received directly and not through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether in 1952, the second quarter, any sum was granted by the Rockefeller Foundation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It does not appear to be so, Sir. I am unable to say for certain.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether collecting information regarding this is such an elaborate affair that it could not be done in 10 days?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. It is very difficult because these applications are sent by various institutions. It is not possible to collect the information, when the applications are not sent through the Ministry. It is not possible to know who have applied and who have got it. It is only whenever there is some indication that we could know the source from which to get the information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether these grants are allotted after due consultation with the Governments concerned, or at least the Central Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These two grants, as I have already stated, were given directly, Sir, without the Ministry of Agriculture having been consulted.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know, Sir, whether these institutes to which the grants were given were Government institutes or private institutes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As it appears from the reply I have given, Sir, both are probably private institutions.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, what are the conditions governing these grants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The information is being collected.

Dr. Rama Rao: Do Government allow private institutions to accept gifts from foreign institutions directly without Government's knowledge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been asked in general terms. I am not going to allow this.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether different agricultural institutions in States have been asked to send applications for help from abroad through the Union Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir, so far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES (PAY SCALES)

*1299. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints against fixation of new scales of pay have been received from Class II, III and IV staff of all Railways;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place on the Table of the House a statement showing the number of such complaints received in each Railway; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to dispose of such complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) The major portion of the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to pay scales was completed during the years 1948-49 and a large number of complaints against fixation of pay scales were received during that period. The number of complaints received thereafter is very small.

(b) It is not possible to place on the Table of the House, a statement showing the number of such complaints received as no statistics are maintained thereof.

(c) All necessary steps are being taken to dispose of such complaints.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee have been implemented?

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry, Sir; it was called the Joint Advisory Committee and it was created to correct certain anomalies that arose in the implementation of the C.P.C. scale. They sat over it for a number of months, went through all representations made to them and decisions

were taken and Government have also implemented most of the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of the answer, Sir, may I know whether the small complaints now received can be looked into and whether the applicants' points may be considered?

Shri Alagesan: I have already answered that question in part (c) that these complaints are being looked into and disposed of.

Shri H. N. Shastri: Is it a fact that the two Federations of railwaymen represented to the Government to refer certain disputed issues to Tribunals? If so, what action have the Government taken in the matter?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, it has been done very recently and the matter is under consideration.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, why the Government have taken so much time in order to implement the recommendations of both the Pay Commission and the subsequent Joint Advisory Committee and allowed so many representations to be made?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, they have taken no time at all. These scales were implemented as early as 1-11-47. Subsequently, complaints arose as a result of some of the anomalies felt; and they were again referred to a Joint Advisory Committee which finished its labours by 1950 and soon after decisions were taken on the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee. There is no time lost at all.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government in trying to give a twisted interpretation of the recommendations created two or three divisions in one category of employees and because of that only representations were made?

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry, Sir, there is no justification for any such opinion.

ALL INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION

*1300. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Railway Men's Federation came in a deputation to wait upon the Railway Board during the last week of November, 1952 and that the Railway Board refused to meet them;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the previous understanding, the representative from each affiliated union of the Federation was allowed to be present in the periodical meetings of the A.I.R.F. with the Railway Board and if so, why that facility is denied to the affiliated union now; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the subjects of discussion in the above proposed joint meeting are referred to the Rates Tribunal and if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) In accordance with the permanent negotiating machinery set up on Indian Government Railways, a quarterly meeting between the A.I.R.F. and the Railway Board was fixed for 26th November, 1952. After preliminary discussions regarding the number of delegates, the meeting was actually held on 3rd December, 1952.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was no such understanding as referred to in this part of the question.

(d) The procedure laid down for the working of the Negotiating Machinery referred to in the reply to part (a) of the question does not provide for any such reference to the Railway Rates Tribunal.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether there was any break in the discussions due to the fact that the Railwaymen's Federation did not accept the quantum of representation, that is the number of representatives fixed by the Railway Board?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, there was some difference over the number of representatives of the A.I.R.F. that should attend this meeting and it was finally fixed and an agreement on the number of members was arrived at and then the meeting was held. By the time the agreement was reached the leader of the Federation informed the Ministry that many of the representatives had left Delhi.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what was the agreed number of persons?

Shri Alagesan: It was eight.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether previously the practice was that every affiliated union was given a representative and more than eight representatives used to be sent? If so, may I know why this reduction has been introduced?

Shri Alagesan: The number was not so large after the negotiating machinery was introduced, but prior to this there were half-yearly meetings that the Federations were holding along with the Railway Board. In those meetings a larger number was permitted, but even so the larger number did not represent one member per affiliated union.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what is the procedure followed if the Railway Board refuses to accept the recommendations of the A.I.R.F.? Are the differences referred to a Tribunal and if so, may I know whether the previous acceptance of the Railway Board is required?

Shri Alagesan: It would have been known from the previous question put by another hon. Member that when there is no agreement the important differences on which there is no agreement can be referred to a Tribunal.

Shri Nambiar: Without the previous sanction of the Railway Board?

Shri Alagesan: No. Both have to consent and refer the matter to a Tribunal.

Shri Nambiar: In case the Railway Board refuses to consent, then what is the procedure?

Shri Alagesan: It is a hypothetical question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there were any cases previously where the Board did not agree to referring the differences to a Tribunal?

Shri Alagesan: The system is not even a year old, and there has been no such occasion.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER MAHANADI

*1301. **Shri Jangde:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether any agreement between Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Central Governments has been reached with regard to the construction of a bridge near about Chandrapur between Raigarh and Saraipali on Mahanadi River on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, at what stage has this agreement come to and when is it going to be finalised?

(c) What is the estimated time within which this bridge will be completed?

(d) What would be the estimated cost to be incurred in constructing this bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) The Governments concerned have not put forward any agreed proposals.

(c) and (d). The construction of the proposed bridge, which lies on a State road, is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

Shri Jangde: May I know the places in which and the rivers over which the Central Government is constructing bridges?

Shri Alagesan: It is over the same river—Mahanadi—that the Central Government is constructing two bridges very near the site which the hon. Member has in mind.

Shri Jangde: In Madhya Pradesh, I mean.

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps. I do not know. It may be in Orissa. I do not know whether it is in Madhya Pradesh only.

ALL INDIA TRADES CERTIFICATION BOARD

*1302. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the establishment of an All India Trade Certification Board finalised its report?

(b) If so, what are its chief recommendations?

(c) When are Government likely to take decisions on these?

(d) If not, when is the Committee likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes; the report has been finalised and submitted to Government, on 6-11-52.

(b) Report is still under examination of Government.

(c) Action is being taken to examine the report expeditiously.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri K. K. Basu: Part (b) refers to the chief recommendations and the answer of the hon. Minister is something different.

Shri Damodara Menon: Yes, on the same point, I want to ask the hon.

Minister what are the chief recommendations. He has said in his reply that the recommendations are under consideration. ●

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Until they are considered by Government, they will not be published. I understand it. If it is possible for me to understand it, why cannot the hon. Members understand it. So long as a report that is submitted to Government is not considered by Government, and until it is considered by Government, it is not usual to publish the report or the recommendations.

Shri K. K. Basu: Then he could have said so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Question No. 1303, Sir.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): May I suggest that question No. 1307 also may be taken along with this? It refers to the same subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Question No. 1307 also may be answered together with this.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN BERAR

*1303. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Minister for Agriculture, Government of India found, in his recent visit to Berar division of Madhya Pradesh, that the food and commercial crops have totally failed in some districts in that area?

(b) What assurance the Minister has given to the famine-stricken people who had approached him during his visit in the area mentioned in part (a) above?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Minister for Agriculture recently toured the Achalpur Tahsil in the Amravati District and the Tahsils of Jalgaon Khamgaon and Malkapur in Buldhana. Jowar and cotton crops have been considerably damaged for want of last rain.

I would like to add that the State Agriculture Minister accompanied me in my tour of Amravati District and the State Revenue Minister toured Buldhana District a day after me.

(b) None. I believe in rendering assistance without giving assurances.

FOOD SCARCITY IN MADHYA PRADESH

*1307. **Shri Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether he has visit-

ed the scarcity areas in Amravati and Buldhana districts in Berar in Madhya Pradesh?

(b) What steps have the State Government taken to relieve distress?

(c) Is it a fact that the inhabitants of certain villages had to leave their villages owing to scarcity of drinking water?

(d) What steps have the Central Government taken to relieve the distress there?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken by the State Government to relieve distress in the affected areas is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Some cases of this nature were reported to the Minister during his tour.

(d) It is for the State Government to both suggest and implement measures and any possibility of the Central Government giving assistance to the State Government would be examined if a reference to that effect is received. The State Government is aware of the situation and has already taken some steps in this direction.

STATEMENT

The State Government have taken following measures to relieve distress in the affected areas:—

- (i) Suspension or remission of land revenue.
- (ii) Suspension of lease money under the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act.
- (iii) Postponement of the recovery of instalments of taccavi.
- (iv) Liberal advance of taccavi.
- (v) Postponement of the execution of civil court decrees.
- (vi) Grant of forest concessions regarding free removal of forest produce etc.
- (vii) Arrangement for supply of fodder.
- (viii) Opening of relief works in the affected areas to provide employment.

(ix) Opening of fair price shops for supply of cheap food-grains.

(x) Augmenting of water supply by digging up zirrahs in beds of rivers and nullahs; bunding of streams and nullahs; deepening of public wells in rural areas and advance of suitable grants for the purpose; advance of taccavi for construction of new wells.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government is in a position to give us the acreage of land that is being affected by this famine?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The State Government has collected figures about the villages affected. I have not got the figures about the acreage.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Have the Government any estimate of the number of labourers who have been affected?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): All the labourers living in that area are affected.

सेठ अचल सिंह : यूनिन सरकार में अगर कहीं पर अकाल पड़ जाय तो क्या रिलीफ देने की सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : बिल्कुल नहीं ।

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवाई) : जिम्मेदारी वहीं की है ।

Shri Jasani: May I know whether the State Government has approached the Central Government for any help?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not so far.

श्री भटकर : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि मिनिस्टर साहब के वहां जाने के बाद लोगों की हालत और भी खराब हुई ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is true, Sir. A few more villages have been affected.

श्री भटकर : रायलसीमा और मंसूर के मुजाफिक हम जैसे कम चिल्लाने वाले लोगों के हिस्से पर भी क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मिलने वाली मदद मिलेगी ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government tries to follow the same principles with respect to all areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should a famine elsewhere be quoted here?

श्री भटकर : नेशनल हाइविज का नांदुरा और मलकापुर हिस्से का काम शुरू करने के लिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है ताकि लोगों को काम मिले ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस का सम्बन्ध दूसरा मिनिस्ट्री से है, वह इस पर विचार करेगी ।

श्री जी० बी० खेडकर : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि बरार में पीने की पानी नहीं मिलता है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : बरार में भी ऐसी स्थिति है और और जगह भी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member comes from the same area. He can well look after it. Next question.

CONFISCATION OF PUBLICATIONS IN U. S. A. SENT THROUGH POST

*1304. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any relief is given to publishers in this country who send literature on orders from book-sellers in the U.S.A. by post and are intimated that the literature sent is confiscated in the country of destination;

(b) whether under the Universal Postal Convention it is open to any country to confiscate goods sent legally through the post of another country without notifying previously the postal authorities of the latter country that certain specified literature or class of literature are denied entry through postal agency; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the confiscation in the United States of America of certain publications sent legally through the post by People's Publishing House Limited of Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, if confiscation is of goods the circulation of which is prohibited in the country of destination. The Indian Post Office accepts no responsibility

in this matter. The onus of ensuring compliance with any restrictions imposed by the country of destination on importation or circulation of certain goods in that country, rests with the senders.

(b) Under Article 49 sl(d) of the Universal Postal Convention, it is forbidden to send by post articles of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of destination and according to the same Article, if packets containing such articles have been wrongly admitted to the post, they are treated according to the internal regulations of the Administration which discovers them.

(c) Government's attention has been drawn to the confiscation in U.S.A. of certain publications, but it is not entirely correct to say that they were sent legally through the post. According to the reports received the publications in question were considered by the Government of U.S.A. to have been sent to that country in contravention of the prohibition imposed by that Government. As stated in reply to part (a) of the question it was the responsibility of the sender to have made sure that the import of publications into U.S.A. was permitted.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that if any literature is sent by post and is accepted by our postal authorities, and on account of certain United States regulations it is not allowed entry into that country, such literature is not returned and the business people concerned have to suffer a great deal of inconvenience and trouble?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he has said. It is open to any Government to confiscate any literature and prevent it from getting into its territory if such literature is of a prohibited character.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The question of confiscation has not arisen in this case, because the United States Government has not told the senders of this literature that it is being confiscated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will publish a list. Who will send it to all the hon. Members here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is for the Government of the country of destination to declare which literature it considers to be of a prohibited nature. It is for them to decide about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is their jurisdiction.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Does it, therefore, mean that under the Universal Postal Convention when people who send articles under the impression that they are absolutely above board and legal, they find them confiscated, there is no possibility of compensation?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Ignorance does not protect anybody from law.

RICE AND WHEAT CONSUMING POPULATION

***1305. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rice consuming and wheat consuming population in India;

(b) whether the existing supply of rice and wheat is in keeping with the demand of consumers' dietary habit; and

(c) if not, whether in importing foodgrains for 1953, Government propose to meet the consumers' demand in keeping with their dietary habits?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Foodgrains produced in India are consumed in varying proportions in different parts of the country and it is not possible to correctly estimate the percentage of rice consuming or wheat consuming population.

(b) In this country where a major portion of the population is not under rationing, it is difficult to estimate whether the availability of each kind of grain is in consonance with the dietary habits of the population. Generally it may be stated that the availability of rice is not sufficient to meet the country's requirements.

(c) Yes, as far as possible.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether the percentage of rice consuming population has decreased owing to the shortage of rice during the last three years?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We shall hope so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How is it that we have been given the total consumption in the Five Year Plan? On what basis has it been calculated?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): They have been calculated on the basis of availability. They have presumed what will be the

rate per head, and have calculated on the basis of availability.

डा० एन० बी० सरे : क्या वह सब फर्की है ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : हो सकता है ।

श्री किडवाई : अगर आप की समझ में ऐसी चीजों का कोई एक हिसाब लगाना कि कितना खर्च होता है, फर्की होता है, तो यह जरूर फर्की है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That means those who consume less than 13 ounces are not taken into consideration. Or is it on the basis that everybody is eating 13 ounces?

Shri Kidwai: The population is divided into age groups. Some are children, they take $\frac{1}{2}$ unit, or half unit or $\frac{3}{4}$ unit. The calculation is made on the basis of 86 per cent. adult population.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If we have no figures, how is it said that we are short of rice?

Shri Kidwai: We have got the figure of the population. Therefore, we can calculate what will be required.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether the food stuffs wasted due to bad storing are calculated in the availability of stock?

Shri Kidwai: If it is wasted, then it is wasted and it is left out of calculation.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the Food Minister when he visited our State of Travancore-Cochin advised the people there to start eating wheat and not to look up to rice?

Shri Kidwai: When I visited Travancore-Cochin, then I was told that everybody who wants rice ration is forced to take wheat ration also, although they are not consuming it. Therefore, I advised the State to have this wheat ration optional: anybody may take and anybody may not take. Since then the offtake of wheat has gone down very much and practically disappeared.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the change in the diet is not a part of the Five Year Plan?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are there any figures with Government to show what was the consumption rate of rice and wheat, say in 1938-39?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: By taking into account the total population in India and multiplying it by the ratio of the total availability of (1) rice and (2) wheat to the total availability of all cereals we arrive at the respective figures for exclusively rice-eating and wheat-eating population in India.

EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME

*1306. **Shri Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the appointment of staff for the extension service scheme by the Central Government?

(b) What is the expenditure incurred so far?

(c) What is the scheme and plan of action so far as extension services are concerned?

(d) What would be the liaison between the Community Project Administration and the extension service scheme?

(e) To what extent would this staff carry out the duties envisaged by the "Grow More Food" Enquiry Committee?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) For organising training centres for extension workers, certain staff has been appointed at the Centre.

(b) Expenditure incurred on the Central staff upto November 1952 is Rs. 56,000/-.

(c) and (e). The expansion of extension services as recommended by the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee is under consideration. Extension work is already being carried on in Community Projects and various other projects. The basic system is the appointment of a village level worker to work in a small group of villages in order to assist individual farmers in adopting improved agricultural methods. The duties of extension workers are the same as recommended by the Grow More Food Committee.

(d) Liaison between the Community Projects Administration at the Centre and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been arranged through an officer known as the Agricultural Extension Commissioner who is attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and who also works as Adviser to the Community Projects Administration.

श्री मटकर : एक्सटेंशन सर्विस के लिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मदद करने का विचार कर रही है ?

साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवाई) : जी हां, फिलहाल ५० लाख रुपया इस के लिये मांगा गया है ।

श्री मटकर : क्या एक्सटेंशन सर्विस में कोई अच्छे और सच्चे कास्तकार भी हिस्सा ले सकेंगे या सरकारी अफसरों के ऊपर ही पैसों की खर्चात होगी ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the present this work will be confined to extension workers who will be paid. But the suggestion would be considered of associating agriculturists with this extension.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस से ग्रैन प्रोक्थोरमेंट स्कीम किस हद तक सफल हुई ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : उस से इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं, फिलहाल यह काम शुरू होने वाला है ।

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: In view of the reply of the hon. Minister that Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned, may I know, Sir, what amount the Madhya Pradesh Government got from this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have only asked the Finance to give Rs. 50 lakhs. The allocation Statewise has not yet been decided.

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्सटेंशन सर्विस हर एक प्रान्त में जारी करने के लिये क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री किदवाई : कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स स्कीम शुरू हो गई है, वही एक्सटेंशन सर्विस करेगी ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know when the Government received the report of the Grow More Food Committee and whether it will be made available to the Members of the House?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Copies have been placed on the Table of the House. There have been several questions also on those recommendations.

श्री बंसल : क्या आनरेबल मिनिस्टर को मालूम है कि अभी कई जगहों पर कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट के सिलसिले में ऐडवाइसरी कमेटियां भी नहीं बनी हैं ?

श्री किदवाई : मुमकिन है, ऐसा हो ।

श्री बंसल : तो फिर काम कब शुरू होगा ?

श्री किदवाई : जहां जहां शुरू हो गई है, वहां वहां बनेंगी ।

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The hon. Minister, Mr. Kidwai, just now stated that these extension schemes will be worked out through the community projects. What about areas where the community projects will not be started?

Shri Kidwai: It is not possible to start work simultaneously throughout the country. Therefore these extension services will be taken up one after the other. These extension services are organised not merely through community projects. Wherever we have got government farms, or other agricultural training institutions, we are directly dealing with the agriculturists and training them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I clarify the point, Sir?

This question arises out of an erroneous impression which has been inadvertently given out generally that the provision of extension services is something absolutely new—as if it was a new activity which was recently undertaken by the State Governments. This is not the true position. The field staff in our agricultural departments have been engaged in extension work for years past. What is now sought to be developed is a better technique of approach by concentrating efforts and by unifying the agencies which will carry on the education of the farmer in better agricultural practices. Though the work will be intensified in the community project areas, there would not be a complete absence of extension work in other areas. In fact some assistance will be given to intensify the State efforts in those areas also.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

JAGDISH SUGAR MILLS, KATHKUYIAN (U.P.)

Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Government have recently taken over the administration of the Jagdish Sugar Mills, Kathkuyian, Deoria District, U.P.;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether they have sanctioned the continuance of the services of the old authorised Controller;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to the mismanagement of this mill by the authorised Controller the Mill had been put to heavy loss and has incurred enormous debts;

(d) whether Government are aware that the public in the area and surrounding areas is greatly agitated at the reappointment of the Controller of the Mill;

(e) whether Government are aware that the reappointment of the Controller has caused great resentment in the minds of the labourers in the Mill;

(f) whether Government are aware that the labourers in the Mill have not been paid their salary for a number of months now;

(g) whether any request was made to Government by the local Co-operative Society, Cane Development Board and the Mazdoor Union that the Mill should be permitted to be run under the control of the local Co-operative Society;

(h) if the answer to part (g) above be in the affirmative what is the decision on the request;

(i) whether Government are aware that the Secretary of the local Mazdoor Union has been on hunger strike since the 22nd November 1952 demanding that the arrears of the wages should be paid immediately; and

(j) what steps Government propose to take to concede this demand and restore the normal life of the Mill?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) An authorised Controller has been appointed to run the Mill.

(b) Yes. The authorised Controller appointed by the Central Government is the same person who was acting as authorised Controller under the orders of the U.P. Government.

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(c) and (d). The Government has no such information, but is sending the question to the State Government for a report on the two points.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

(g) and (h). Only on the 6th December, 1952, the U.P. Government was approached by U.P. Co-operative Cane Unions Federation Ltd. to investigate the possibility of the Federation being appointed as an Authorised Controller. The matter is being examined by the State Government.

(i) Yes. Shri Guneshwar Singh who started fast on 22nd November, 1952 broke the same on the 5th December, 1952.

(j) The State Government are taking all possible steps to ensure a smooth running of the concern.

श्री रामजी वर्मा : गवर्नमेंट इस साल कोआपरेटिव फ़ेडरेशन को दे दे तो उसे क्या आपत्ति है ?

स्वायं तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवाई) : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस पर गौर कर रही हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट आने पर जरूरी कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : लेकिन अगर इस सीजन में मिल नहीं दी जा सकेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि केन थोअर्स वहाँ केन नहीं गिरायेंगे, और लेबरर्स काम नहीं करेंगे जिस से बड़ा नेशनल लास होगा, इसलिये अगर इस सीजन के पहले गवर्नमेंट कोई निर्णय कर ले और आयराइज्ड कंट्रोलर को बदल दे तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री किदवाई : अगर कोई ऐसी बात पैदा होगी तो गवर्नमेंट फ़ौरन उसका इन्तज़ाम करेगी ।

Shri R. N. Singh: May I know when and why control of this factory was taken over by the U.P. Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the date.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Has the hon. Minister any idea as to the arrears of wages of labourers to be paid up-to-date?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry this information has not been asked for.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: May I know what was the nature of the mismanagement?

Shri Kidwai: The factory was taken over by the U.P. Government last year or year before—that I do not know exactly. Now, under the Central Act that we have passed here, the U.P. Government had no authority. Therefore we simply have confirmed what they have done. In this question some complaints were obvious, and therefore we have referred them to the U.P. Government and are waiting for their report. Whatever is possible will be done.

Shri R. N. Singh: Is it a fact that the first authorised Controller invested about Rs. 4 lakhs, that that money is still unpaid, and that a civil suit is pending for its recovery?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If the hon. Member wants to know up to July 1952 the amounts that were due from the mills, they are as follows:—

Amount due to the Society:
Rs. 4,17,032-15-5.
Cane cess for 1951-52:
Rs. 1,14,478-14-0.
Salaries and wages to workers:
Rs. 1,28,000.

Shri R. N. Singh: What were the reasons that led to the reappointment of the very authorised Controller?

Shri Kidwai: As I explained, this gentleman was appointed authorised Controller by the U.P. Government. Formally we have now taken over. As we now have to appoint the Controller, we have confirmed the appointment. But now that complaints have been received against him, the matter will be investigated.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the company owes any money to the cultivators who supplied cane during the last season?

Shri Kidwai: Every factory in U.P. owes some money to the cultivators. And as the sugar is being sold out that money is being paid out.

Shri R. N. Singh: Is it a fact that this Controller lives at Lucknow almost permanently?

Shri Kidwai: I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What steps are being taken to pay the arrears of wages to the labourers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all details of management. Every step will be taken.

REPRESENTATION FROM SUGAR-CANE GROWERS OF VISWESHWARIYA CANAL AREA OF MYSORE

Shri Shivnanjappa: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any representation from the sugar cane growers of Visweshwariya Canal Area of Mysore requesting Government to continue 1951-52 cane price for sugar-cane supplied to Mysore Sugar Company till the end of March 1953 since planting and crushing seasons differ there from the rest of India?

(b) In view of the fact that the cane which is being supplied to Mysore Sugar Company was planted in 1951 when cost of cultivation and transportation was very high and the cane grown in the same crop year gets two rates, do Government propose directing the Mysore Sugar Company to give 1951-52 rates till the end of next March out of its profits?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Shivnanjappa: May I know whether Government are aware that the cane which is to be supplied to the Mysore Sugar Company till 1953 was planted in July-August-September 1951?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already contained in clause (b) of the question "In view of the fact that the cane... was planted in 1951". Why another question?

Shri Shivnanjappa: Is it under the contemplation of Government to consult the representatives of growers while fixing the cane rates at least for next year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are aware of their demand and request, and the matter is being considered.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether Government has received complaints regarding the prices of cane from this area alone or from other parts of India also from the cane growers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Government has received complaints from other areas also, but particularly about this Government has received complaints. It has always been the practice to fix the price of cane sometime in October or November. And the prices were for 1st November because the control was mostly in Northern India. When the

prices were applied in Southern India the practice has grown. Then they would give retrospective effect. Three or four years ago the prices were there from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2. Then people did not complain that because they had grown a year earlier therefore they should be paid only Rs. 1-4 and not Rs. 2. If they were to get the profit, then they should also get the loss. But, as I have said, we are examining the problem. We will discuss it with the Mysore Government, and whatever relief is possible will be given.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any regard was paid to the cost of production in that area and any percentage of profit was allowed in fixing the price of sugar-cane?

Shri Kidwai: The Tariff Board had looked into this and according to their report, this year the cost should have been Rs. 1/3 or Rs. 1/4 and not Rs. 1/5 which we have fixed.

Sardar Lal Singh: Has Government considered the desirability of fixing the price of cane a year in advance to enable the cultivators to decide whether to grow sugar-cane or any other crop?

Shri Kidwai: The price for cane has to be fixed according to the market rates, i.e. of gur and sugar. You cannot fix a price a year in advance and then we cannot force the sugar mills not to crush any sugarcane because cane price is high and sugar price is low.

Shri Gopala Rao: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the Council of States the other day, what steps Government are going to take to see that a proper share is given to the sugar-cane growers also from the profits made by the mill-owners?

Shri Kidwai: I explained to the Government of Madras that the mills in South India are in an advantage because they do not produce sugar sufficient for the local consumption. Therefore they have to compete with the North Indian sugar, prices of which are enhanced by the transport charges. Therefore I have suggested to the Madras Government that they may so arrange that a part of this profit may be transferred to the cane growers. They are looking into the matter.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that while the price of sugar-cane is reduced, the price of the fertilizers supplied by these mills as well as the loans advanced by these mills are enhanced?

Shri Kidwai: We are aware of this fact that the fertiliser prices have gone up, that in many places the irrigation charges have also gone up but the cane grower has to see that if it is not profitable to grow cane, then he will welcome diverting it to foodgrains.

RAIDS IN KUTCH

Shri Bhawanji: (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some armed dacoits from Western Pakistan (Sind) periodically raid the villages in Kutch and escape with the loot?

(b) Is it a fact that on or about the 17th November, 1952, Nani-Tumbdi a village in the taluka of Mundra was raided by armed dacoits from Western Pakistan (Sind) and after desecrating an idol in a Jain temple and looting the villages again escaped?

(c) Is it a fact that as a result of these periodical raids and failure of the Government of Kutch so far to protect life, property and religious places great nervousness prevails in Kutch?

(d) If the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take to stop the occurrences of this nature?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (d). In November 1952 two dacoities were committed in Kutch by people coming from the southern parts of Sind. The first took place at a village called Ratadia in Lakhpur Taluka. Four dacoits came and after belabouring some of the inhabitants and frightening them by gun shots in the air, looted property worth Rs. 3,780/- and a camel. The second incident took place on the 17th November at village Tumbdi in Mundra Taluka. Here seven dacoits, five from Pakistan and two local people, entered the village, fired gun shots and took away property worth about Rs. 25,000/-. The dacoits also took away the ornaments of an idol in a Jain Temple. The Chief Commissioner is taking all necessary steps to tighten the police arrangements in Kutch.

Shri Bhawanji: May I know how many police outposts are on this long border of 200 miles and the strength of each one of them?

Dr. Katju: I require notice of that question.

Shri Bhawanji: Is it a fact that the border police detected the entry into Kutch of these dacoits on the 14th of November but the information could

not reach police headquarters till 16th as the wireless set at the border was out of order and the nearest telegraph office to the border is at a distance of 80 miles?

Dr. Katju: The facts stated are correct and that is why the Chief Commissioner is taking all necessary steps to remove all such defects.

Shri Bhawanji: Is it a fact that the village of Tumbdi is situated at a distance of 120 miles from the Western Pakistan border?

Dr. Katju: I suppose geographically it is so.

Shri Bhawanji: Is it a fact that the dacoits in the Tumbdi raid remained in Kutch for about a week?

Dr. Katju: I cannot tell you that. My hon. friend knows much more than I know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already got the information.

Shri Bhawanji: Is it a fact that the dacoits entered the village of Tumbdi at about 5 in the evening on the 17th of November and stayed in that village till midnight?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all details.

Shri Bhawanji: What I am trying to show is that the police did not reach there till the next morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The information can be conveyed to the Minister.

Shri Gadgil: May I know, in view of what has happened, whether Government will consider the desirability of giving adequate arms to the villagers, and the desirability of constituting a special mobile column of the police?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is there any proposal to arm local border people in view of the fact that there are regular dacoities?

Dr. Katju: Not so far as I know but that proposal will be considered. There is a local police and there is a detachment of the Central Police Reserve and if necessary, police force will be strengthened and all measures taken to enable the villagers to defend themselves and to stop these dacoities. When you get these border incidents, this sometimes happens.

Shri Jasani: May I know when the police reached Tumbdi after the incident?

Dr. Katju: I have not got the exact information. They may have reached there the next day.

Shri Jasani: In the case of the first dacoity, in Ratadia, at what time did the police reach the place after the incident?

Dr. Katju: The next day.

Shri Bhawanji: Is it a fact that one Police Sub-Inspector who tried to capture dacoits from Sindh was killed about 8 months ago and no reward as is permissible under the Service Rules has been sanctioned so far and is it a fact that the local people and the police force in Kutch collected about Rs. 5,000 and paid it to the family of this late Sub-Inspector?

Dr. Katju: I would like to have notice.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Will the hon. Minister say what the strength of the border police is? It is not clear.

Dr. Katju: I cannot give the number.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: What is the population in that area, between the border and the police station?

Dr. Katju: Notice.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is there a comparative relaxation of the Arms Act...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am proceeding to the next question.

SUPPLY OF BAD QUALITY OF FOODGRAINS AT DELHI RATION SHOPS

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the wheat that was some time ago withdrawn by the authorities from the Delhi Ration Shops, has recently been dumped again at the Ration Shops, and some parts of the city are receiving bad quality of foodgrains?

(b) Is it a fact that of 40,000 tons of such damaged foreign imported wheat, nearly 30,000 tons have already been consumed by the Delhi public, and about 10,000 tons still remains, and is being issued at the shops?

(c) Have Government received protests from the public?

(d) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Imported wheat is being issued to the Delhi public in the ration

and all necessary steps are taken to ensure that the wheat is of fair average quality and fit for human consumption. A few complaints were received in regard to the quality of wheat and they were attended to immediately and necessary steps taken to remove the causes therefor.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know whether it is a fact that Delhi receives a larger proportion of foreign imported wheat as compared with its size and population?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No: not the largest proportion of imported wheat. All other States also receive and Delhi also receives. In any case, we are not dumping imported wheat on Delhi alone which may not be in proportion as compared with other States.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the imported red wheat causes disturbance in the stomach?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Food Minister is not expected to be a doctor.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TYRE'S TABLET MACHINE

*1284. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Tyre's tablet machines in use on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Section of the Western Railway and since how long;

(b) whether a different type of tablet machine was ordered for the Kandla-Deesa Railway and if so, why;

(c) whether the order of such new type for a larger number of machines was required for Kandla-Deesa Railway; and

(d) whether the whole order has been supplied, and if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 730 Tyre's Tablet machines of type No. 7 have been in use on the B.B. and C.I. Railway Section of the Western Railway for about 45 years.

(b) No. But the Western Railway agreed to take a new model No. 11, Tyre's Tablet Block instruments in place of No. 7 as the latter were no longer in production and would have cost much more if they were to be specially manufactured.

(c) No; the number ordered for requirements, however, had to include provision for maintenance spares.

(d) The whole order for the newly opened Kandla-Deesa Section has been supplied.

TUBERCULOSIS

*1286. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have any definite programme to eradicate tuberculosis in Madhya Pradesh?

(b) What amount of grants Government give to the Madhya Pradesh State to eradicate tuberculosis completely?

(c) What is the result achieved so far?

(d) Is there any definite programme of each State Government to eradicate completely tuberculosis?

(e) Do Government propose to send more doctors abroad to study new scientific methods for the treatment of tuberculosis?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The control and ultimate eradication of tuberculosis is mainly the responsibility of State Governments. A statement showing the tuberculosis schemes of the Madhya Pradesh Government is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 1.]

(b) to (d). No grant is given by the Government of India to the Madhya Pradesh State for the eradication of tuberculosis. The desideratum of complete eradication of this disease has not been achieved even in the more advanced countries, which have much better resources in money and trained personnel. All that can be and is being attempted is to reduce the incidence of the disease to the minimum possible. Both the Central and State Governments are doing what is possible in the matter with available resources.

(e) As far as possible, available facilities in India are being utilised for training doctors in the scientific methods for the treatment of tuberculosis. Among other institutions the three Anti-T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres in New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum, established with the assistance of the World Health Organisation and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, impart training in modern methods of T.B. control. Two more such Centres are proposed to be established in Calcutta and Madras. A few specialists are also sent to

advanced countries, to study the methods adopted in those countries, when agencies such as World Health Organisation, Technical Co-operation Administration and Colombo Plan, offer fellowships for such studies.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

*1287. **Shri Neswi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., had offered to move the traffic from the Hubli District to Bombay via Marmugao harbour;

(b) if so, whether the Railway responded and supplied adequate number of wagons regularly;

(c) if not, what were the reasons; and

(d) what steps would be taken to utilise the sea-cum-rail route?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The Southern Railway has through booking arrangements with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. for movement of traffic between Bombay and Metre Gauge Stations on that Railway within the State of Bombay via Mormugao Harbour.

(b) Consistent with wagon availability vis-a-vis the overall demands the Southern Railway arranges wagon supply for indents registered for movement of traffic via Mormugao Port and at the end of October 1952, there were no outstanding demands.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The movement by the sea-cum-rail route is elected by the consignor and the question of the Southern Railway diverting traffic to utilize this route does not arise.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR CALCUTTA

*1288. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Calcutta was ever surveyed for the purpose of constructing an underground Railway?

(b) If so, when was it surveyed last?

(c) Has the report of that survey been submitted to Government?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, have Government given any consideration to that report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At the instance of the Government of West Bengal a scheme for an underground railway was prepared by the French Metropolitan Mission.

(b) The French Metropolitan Mission submitted the preliminary information in February 1949 to the West Bengal Government.

(c) Not to the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY AND RICE

*1289. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to raise the procurement prices of paddy and rice for the 1952-53 season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Procurement price of paddy/rice for 1952-53 season has been fixed at 1951-52 level. Some increases have since been sanctioned in the case of Madras and Mysore. It is not proposed to sanction a general increase in the procurement prices in all the States.

QUILON-ERNAKULAM RAILWAY LINE

*1290. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line will be broad gauge or metre gauge;

(b) whether Government have received any new representation recently from the Ministers of Travancore-Cochin State; and

(c) whether there has been representations from individuals and organisations on the necessity of a broad gauge line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been decided to construct the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway as a metre gauge line.

(b) and (c). Yes.

ACQUISITION OF LAND NEAR ASANSOL

*1308. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1800 bighas of land were acquired near Asansol (West Bengal) some years ago for the purpose of constructing an aerodrome for civil aviation;

(b) whether it is a fact that much of the land acquired is not necessary for the purpose aforesaid;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the distress of people owning plots in the said land; and

(d) whether it is contemplated to release the land surplus to requirements of aerodrome construction?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Civil Aerodrome comprising an area of 104 bighas was constructed at Asansol long ago. During the war an additional area of 1568 bighas approximately was requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules to meet the requirements of the Allied Air Forces. After the war it was decided to acquire this area but the Government of India were advised that there were coal deposits under this area and that acquisition of the coal to be left in pillars for the support of the runway alone would cost Government Rs. 50 lakhs approximately besides the wastage of coal involved. It has accordingly been decided to abandon the idea of developing this aerodrome and to retain the old civil aerodrome comprising 104 bighas of land as it originally existed.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal Government, who were requested in January last to reconvey the surplus land to its owners, have now intimated that their Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation Department are considering the question of taking over the entire surplus area for the resettlement of refugees and that they have referred the matter to the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Government of India. Pending a decision in the matter, the Government of West Bengal have withheld further action in regard to the disposal of this area.

CARDAMOM, PEPPER AND GINGER (PRICES)

***1308-A. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is a precipitous fall in the price of cardamom, pepper and ginger?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the real and immediate causes for the fall in prices of these commodities?

(c) What action have Government taken to stabilise the prices of these commodities?

(d) Has this price slump affected the production of these articles?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes, during the last three or four months.

(b) (i) Reduction in demand outside.

(ii) Liquidation of stocks piled up under the scare of the Korean War.

(c) No ready means of stabilisation exist in the case of these crops whose price is so much dependent on foreign demands but the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed a Cash Crops Enquiry Committee to examine the various aspects of production and marketing of such crops, to examine whether any centralized direction in the sphere of production and marketing is feasible.

(d) It is too early to gauge the effect on the 1952-53 crops.

RAILWAY PORTERS

***1309. Shri Ramji Verma:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the system of hiring Railway Porters through a contractor still exists on most of the Railway stations in Northern Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have abolished this system on certain stations and are directly recruiting Railway Porters?

(c) Are Government aware that the Aligarh Coolie Union have demanded the abolition of the contract system?

(d) Will Government clarify its policy to this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have accepted the policy of decasualisation of porters and of directly licensing them.

(c) A request from the Aligarh Coolie Union to abolish the Contract System has just been received but arrangements have already been in hand to extend the system of decasualisation of porters to Aligarh and to certain other stations as well.

(d) Government's policy is generally to decasualise railway porters at all stations where the Contract system is in vogue at present.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) ACT (SUGAR FACTORIES)

***1310. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken over any sugar factory under the Essential Supplies

(Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, for maintaining the production and supply of sugar; and

(b) if so, how many sugar factories have so far been taken over by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARENTHOOD

***1311. Shri Doraswamy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Third International Conference on planned parenthood, recently held at Bombay, made any recommendations to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

PRIVATE PRACTICE BY GOVERNMENT DOCTORS

***1312. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 982 asked on the 6th December, 1952, and state:

(a) the names of the States where the private practice has been totally stopped;

(b) whether any of the States have refused to stop private practice; and

(c) whether the 25% of the salary as compensation is paid to the doctors concerned uniformly in all the States or in certain States less compensation or no compensation is paid?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) None.

(b) They are mostly in favour of such a step but they have pointed out certain practical difficulties in the way of immediate application of the policy.

(c) The rate of non-practising allowance varies from State to State.

LEVY ON PADDY

***1313. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the peasants of West Bengal are agitating against the Kidwai Plan for levy of paddy from peasants having ten acres of land only; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The arrangements commonly referred to as 'Kidwai Plan' relate to supply of food-grains in the Calcutta Industrial area and the maintenance of issue prices there. If the hon. Member is referring to the procurement system in West Bengal the Government are aware of the agitation against the proposed levy scheme started in a few districts by certain groups of persons, but the general body of producers are not against the scheme. It is not proposed to reconsider the policy underlying the scheme.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA

***1314. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when the automatic telephone system in Calcutta is likely to start functioning?

(b) What would be the likely expenditure for the completion of the scheme?

(c) Have Government any scheme to absorb the surplus telephone personnel consequent on the starting of the automatic scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The approximate dates of the cut-over of the various stages of the Scheme are likely to be as follows:—

Stage I	Jorasanko	June/July, 1953.
	Avenue Central	
Stage II	Bank	June/July, 1955.
	City	
Stage III	Circus	February/March, 1956.
	Russia Kalighat	
Stage IV	Baghbazar	November/December, 1956.
	East - Coimbatore	
Stage V	Alipore	August/September, 1957.
	Salkia Dum Dum Sibpur	

(b) Rs. 14.5 crores approximately.

(c) Every endeavour will be made to absorb such of the personnel render-

ed surplus at the various stages of the cut-over of the automatic Telephone Exchanges as are willing to accept posts elsewhere in the Department. A Departmental Committee will be appointed for this purpose.

TEA GARDEN WORKERS (RETRENCHMENT)

*1315. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of workers in the tea gardens of West Bengal have been thrown out of employment as a result of the closing down of certain gardens; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to see them employed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Precise information about the number of tea gardens which have closed down and the number of workers thrown out unemployed is not available. The Government of West Bengal have been requested to furnish this information as also the steps taken by them to provide alternative employment to the unemployed labour. The Central Government have convened a tripartite conference at Calcutta on the 19th and 20th December 1952, to consider *inter alia* the problem of surplus labour, retrenchment etc., in tea gardens.

FOOD SCARCITY IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

*1316. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been complete failure of crops in the Southern Rajasthan for the last three years?

(b) If so, how the food scarcity is being removed there?

(c) What grant has been made by the Centre during the last three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Kharif crops were damaged to the extent of 8 to 12 annas in the rupee during the last 2 years in the Udaipur Division and in 1951 also in other parts of southern Rajasthan due to deficient rainfall.

(b) The State Government started relief works, opened fair price grain shops and gave taccavi loans.

(c) Nil.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

788. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to

starred question No. 1050 asked on the 15th September 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then upto date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture giving the following information in each case—(i) date of the constitution; (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved; (iii) provision for the audit of the accounts; (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent nature of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (d). Four statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 2.]

(e) Nil.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

789. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 1051 asked on the 15th September 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications giving the following information in each case—(i) date of the constitution, (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved, (iii) provision for the audit of the accounts, and (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work

and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent nature?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). No statutory or *ad hoc* bodies of a permanent nature have been set up by the Ministry of Communications since the 15th September, 1951 to date. A statement giving the other information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 3.]

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

790. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 169 asked on the 4th September, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health giving the following information in each case—(i) date of the constitution, (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved, (iii) provision for the audit of accounts, and (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Name: The Central Council of Health.

(i) 9th August 1952.

(ii) There will be no non-recurring expenditure. The recurring expenditure which is likely to be quite small,

will depend on the number of meetings to be held every year, the places of meetings and the special staff which may be required.

(iii) By the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.

(iv) Resolutions adopted by the Council.

(b) (1) Population Policy Committee. 7.4.52

(2) All-India Medical Institute Advisory Committee. 12.4.52.

(3) National Co-ordination Committee for Health Programmes. 7.3.52.

(c) Nil.

(d) As at (b) above. All the three committees are of an advisory nature and will not submit any report to Government. Copies of their proceedings will be submitted to Government after their meetings from time to time.

(e) Nil.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

791. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 209 asked on the 10th September, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour giving the following information in each case—(i) date of the constitution, (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved, (iii) provision for the audit of the accounts, and (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 4.]

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

792. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 951 asked on the 11th September, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways giving the following information in each case:—

- (i) date of the constitution.
- (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,
- (iii) provision for the audit of the accounts.
- (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports during the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Nil.

(b)—

Names of Committees	Date of appointment
1	2
Seniority Committee, Southern Railway.	28-9-1951
Seniority Committee, Western Railway	2-1-1952
Seniority Committee, Central Railway.	17-3-1952
Seniority Committee, Eastern Railway.	2-5-1952
Seniority Committee, North Eastern Railway.	18-6-1952
Seniority Committee, Northern Railway.	15-7-1952
Fuel Economy Committee.	24-10-1951
Construction of a bridge over River Ganga.	28-3-1952

1	2
Standards Advisory Committee.	1-4-1952
Technical training of Mechanical and Electrical staff.	15-11-1952
(c) —	
Name of Committee	Date of submission of the Report
Construction of a Bridge over River Ganga.	4-6-1952
(d) —	
Names of Committees	Date by which they are expected to submit their report
Seniority Committee, Southern, Western, Central, Eastern, North-Eastern and Northern Railways.	On completion of their work. No target dates can be anticipated
Fuel Economy Committee.	January, 1953
Technical Training of Mechanical and Electrical Staff.	March, 1953
Standards Advisory Committee.	April, 1953

(e) Nil.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

793. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 729 asked on the 3rd September, 1951 and state:

(a) the names of statutory and non-statutory bodies of permanent nature constituted since then up-to-date under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport giving the following information in each case:—

- (i) date of the constitution,
- (ii) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved,
- (iii) provision for the audit of the accounts; and
- (iv) the method of submission of the report of their activities;

(b) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as were appointed during the same period giving the date of appointment;

(c) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as have finished their work and have submitted their reports dur-

ing the period giving the dates of their submission of their reports;

(d) the names of such *ad-hoc* committees as are still functioning and the time by which they are expected to submit their reports; and

(e) the names of such bodies of permanent nature and of advisory character that have been dissolved during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 5.]

(b) and (c). An Expert Committee to examine certain matters relating to the improvement of the headwater supply of the river Hooghly was set up on the 28th July 1952. The Committee finished its work and submitted its report on the 8th November 1952

(d) and (e). Nil.

NEEMUCH-BARISADARI RAILWAY LINE

794. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any survey has been made to connect Neemuch with Barisadari and if so, what amount of money is expected to be spent over it and how many miles will it cover?

(b) If not, do Government propose to have a survey of this railway link?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The reply is in the negative

(b) Not at present.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

795. Shri Thimmaiah: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many vacancies of Class IV were filled up in Mysore State Railway Traffic Department after integration up till now?

(b) How many applications were received from Scheduled Castes people for class IV vacancies in Traffic Department of the said Railway?

(c) How many are appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 270 in Traffic Department of ex-Mysore Railway area.

(b) and (c). Information regarding the number of applications received from Scheduled Castes candidates is not available but 30 Scheduled Castes candidates have been appointed.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST FUND

796. Shri Karam Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state whether Government propose to grant any subsidy from Indian People's Famine Trust Fund to alleviate distress of famine-stricken people of Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions (Rajasthan)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Board of Management, which sanctions grants from the Indian People's Famine Trust Funds, will shortly consider this along with other areas.

KRISHNA DAM

797. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madras in respect of the strengthening of the Krishna Dam at Vizayawada; and

(b) whether the proposed construction by the Government of India, of a bridge across Krishna River at Vizayawada, includes also a regulator for the current of water in the river?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The site and design of the road bridge have not yet been settled.

WORKERS IN JUTE INDUSTRY

798. Shri Tushar Chatterjee: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer given to my unstarred question No. 17 asked on the 6th November, 1952 regarding workers in jute industry and state whether the information has been collected?

(b) If so, what is the number of the permanent employees, the number of such employees who have not yet acquired the permanency right and also the number of those registered as 'Badliwala' in jute mills?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The information received so far is not complete. One State Government has yet to reply. Certain clarifications are also being obtained in respect of the information supplied by the other State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

FORCED LABOUR

799. Shri Morarka: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether there is any existence of forced labour as defined in the International Labour Convention No. 29 in any of the Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' States in India?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, which are the States which are having this type of labour and in what form does it exist?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, why the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 29 regarding forced labour is not ratified by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Forced labour as defined in the I.L.O. Convention No. 29 is not countenanced by law in India. Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits forced labour except when it is specially permitted by the State for public purposes. Section 274 of Indian Penal Code makes forced labour for private purposes a penal offence.

The Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted recently by Government revealed that some kind of forced labour was in existence in 74 sample villages in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, and Jammu and Kashmir. Such forced labour in some cases took the form of contractual obligations to continue to service of the same employer till the loan advanced was cleared. In some other cases, it took the shape of depressed wages for attached workers who were not free to work with other employers, or of work by family members without separate remuneration or at a nominal wage. Since these facts came to light, the State Governments concerned have taken appropriate measures to eradicate forced labour and have reported that there is no longer any forced labour in existence as defined in the I. L. O. Convention.

(c) A statement explaining *inter alia* difficulties in ratification was placed before the Parliament on the 10th September, 1951. The main obstacle impeding ratification then was the existence of forced labour under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. Some other enactments were also found to contain provisions permitting forced labour not allowed under the Convention. The Criminal Tribes Act has since been repealed. The other enactments have either been suitably amended or appropriate action for doing so is in hand. With these obstacles removed, Government will now consider the question of ratification after obtaining legal opinion.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

800. Shri Morarka: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Factories Act, 1948 and

the Employment of Children Act, 1938, have been applied to all the Parts 'B' and 'C' States in India?

(b) Is the employment of children still prevalent in any of the Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' States?

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, which are the industries and in which States the children are employed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Factories Act, 1948, and the Employment of Children Act, 1938, have been applied to all Parts 'B' and 'C' States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). The Factories Act, 1948, permits the employment of children between 14 and 15 years of age subject to certain restrictions regarding the period of employment etc. The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in workshops wherein any of the processes set forth in the Schedule to the Act is carried on. On the basis of information available, a statement showing the industries in which children between 14-15 were employed in factories during 1950 in the various States is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 6.]

So far as the employment of children below the prescribed age-limits in contravention of the statutory requirements is concerned, enquiries already made show that children are employed in a few industries. The attention of the hon. Member is, in this connection, invited to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 2756 put by Shri Sanjivayya on the 3rd April 1951.

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT AT SEA

801. Shri Morarka: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state what is the minimum age of employment of children at sea?

(b) What are the reasons for the non-ratification of the I.L.O. Convention regarding minimum age for employment at sea?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The minimum age of employment of children at sea on ships registered in India is 14 years subject to certain exceptions specified in section 37B of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

(b) On the subject of minimum age of employment of children at sea, the I.L.O. have so far adopted the following three Conventions:—

(i) Minimum age (Trimsters and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (15).

(ii) Minimum age (Sea) Convention 1920 (No. 7) as revised by Minimum age (Sea) Convention (revised) 1936 (No. 58).

Convention (i) above has already been ratified by the Government of India.

The question of ratification of Convention (ii) above came up for consideration before the Indian Legislature at its session held in September 1921. The Legislature recommended its ratification subject to certain reservations, but, since the constitution of the I.L.O. did not permit of conditional ratification, this Convention could not be ratified by the Government of India. Action was, however, taken to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act in 1931 by the insertion of a new provision, viz. section 37B, to give effect to the Convention subject to the reservations referred to.

CATTLE AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME

802. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cattle and Livestock Insurance Scheme has been introduced in any State of India;

(b) if so, in which State it has been introduced; and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to introduce this Scheme in other States as well?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A pilot scheme has been introduced in PEPSU.

(c) State Governments are being consulted as to whether they will share in the cost of a more comprehensive scheme covering more States.

SUGAR EXPORT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

803. Shri S. N. Das: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sugar Export Advisory Committee have recommended that two lakh tons of sugar should be exported below the marginal cost of production and the loss so sustained could be made up by raising the internal price of sugar?

(b) If so, have Government considered the recommendation and come to any decision?

(c) What is the present position of stock with the mills?

(d) What is the total quantity of sugar that has so far been exported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The stock of sugar with the factories on 22nd October 1952 was about 5½ lakh tons.

(d) 18,803 tons sugar has been released for export upto 28th October, 1952, but the quantity actually exported upto end of August was reported to be 4,961 tons.

PRIMITIVE METHOD (CULTIVATION)

804. Shri M. R. Krishna: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total acreage of land that is still being cultivated by the primitive methods?

(b) What is the total acreage of land that is being cultivated by the modern scientific methods?

(c) What steps are being taken to educate the farmer in the modern methods of farming?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). It is not possible to collect the information required as no precise definition of what constitutes 'primitive methods' and what constitutes 'modern scientific methods' can be laid down for the use of those who may be put on making a census of this kind.

(c) The field staff of the Agriculture Departments in the States carry on propaganda for improved methods of farming through demonstrations, supply of improved seed and supply of agricultural information. Some States also run agricultural schools for farmers' children.

WATTLE TREES

805. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wood of different wattle trees from Palni hills, Madras State, are well-suited for the manufacture of paper; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken for the manufacture of paper?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Laboratory and pilot plant experiments carried out at the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, have indicated that the wood of the green and black wattle is a promising raw material for the manufacture of writing and printing papers of good quality.

Experiments on the production of mechanical pulp from wattle wood suitable for the manufacture of newsprint are in progress at the Forest Research Institute. Meanwhile the results of the experimental work already done have been brought to the notice of the paper industry.

TRAINED WORKERS FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

806. Shri Sivamurthi Swami: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the actual number of workers trained from the Industrial Training Centres under the Central Government and the number of such workers employed in Government service since 1948?

(b) What is the reason for not utilizing the services of more trained candidates from the Industrial Centres established by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 41,692 persons have successfully completed training from the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres of the Ministry of Labour during the period April 1945—October, 1952. Information as to the number of these trainees employed in Government service is not available, as there is no machinery at present to follow up the careers of individual ex-trainees.

(b) Government of India do utilize the services of their trained men but not all Ministries have recognised their qualifications. Steps are being taken to remove these difficulties.

RAILWAY WAGONS LYING NEAR KANCHRAPARA

807. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of wagons are lying on the railway track near Kanchrapara (West Bengal) since 4 or 5 years; and

(b) if so, (i) their number; (ii) the reason therefor; (iii) whether any attempt was made to repair and utilise any or all of these wagons and if so with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) About 700.

(ii) These wagons belong to the E.B. (Pakistan) Railway. They are unfit for further use. E.B. Railway's concurrence is required before they are condemned and disposed

of. They have agreed to condemnation of 891 wagons and their agreement with regard to the rest is awaited.

(iii) Does not arise.

ATROPINE

808. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether a circular was sent to the State Governments suggesting economy in the use of Atropine in Government Hospitals as there was difficulty in importing it owing to "shortage of shipping space"?

(b) Where is this imported from?

(c) What is the quantity imported last year and the value in rupees?

(d) What is the shipping space it occupied last year?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) It is a fact that instructions were issued in 1942 suggesting economy in the use of Atropine but the reason was shortage of supplies and not shortage of shipping space. These instructions have recently been cancelled in view of improvement in the supply position.

(b) to (d). The information is not available as no separate statistics are maintained in respect of Atropine.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MADRAS

809. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras has made a request for immediate financial assistance to meet the scarcity conditions in that State, and if so, what decision has Government taken on that request?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes. The Central Government have offered to the Madras Government a grant of 50 per cent. for gratuitous relief and a loan of 50 per cent. for other relief expenditure.

EASTERN RAILWAY ROUTE CHARTS

810. Shri Lokenath Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the Eastern Railway Route Charts, published along with the Railway Time Table dated the 15th May, 1952, and the Time Table next thereafter and state whether there is any omission in the later Route Chart of railways projected or under construction lying within the State of Orissa?

(b) If so, what are those railways omitted and why have they been omitted?

(c) Does the omission mean abandonment of those projects and if so, why and for how long or for good?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The following post-1945 surveys, parts of which fall within the State of Orissa, were omitted:—

- (i) Raipur-Jagdalpur-Jeypore.
- (ii) Naupada-Gunupur-Conversion, and

(iii) Jeypur-Katavalasa.

It has been decided to indicate only such projected lines, estimates for which have been sanctioned or are under construction.

AJMER RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

811. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway workshops at Ajmer ever manufactured any block instrument for Tyer's tablet No. 11 and if so, when;

(b) whether any orders have been placed in the United Kingdom for the supply of these and if so, why; and

(c) whether there is any difficulty in the manufacture of this safety device in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Tyer's tablet instrument No. 11 has never been manufactured at Ajmer.

(b) Yes. Tyer's No. 11 instruments have been ordered from the United Kingdom which is at present the only source of supply.

(c) It would be uneconomic at present to manufacture this instrument in India.

VENDING CONTRACTS (COMMITTEE)

812. Shri B. N. Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed about three years ago for examining the system of vending and other allied matters at Railway Stations in N.E. Railway has given its Report;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether its Report will be implemented this year; and

(c) whether the licensing system of vending-contract will be replaced by tender system?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the measures recommended in the Report of the Committee are already in force. Other recommendations of the Committee are not acceptable to Government.

(c) No. There is no proposal at present to replace the licensing system by the tender system in the award of vending contracts.

KANGANI SYSTEM OF LABOUR

813. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the main evils arising out of Kangani system of Labour Recruitment in South India?

(b) For what industries is this system of recruitment made?

(c) What measures have been adopted to check them and with what success?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). According to the information available, the Kangani system of labour recruitment is in vogue only in plantations in South India. A statement showing the main evils of the system and the measures for checking them which were recommended to the State Governments concerned for adoption with effect from the beginning of the year with the co-operation of the Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 7].

The State Governments have been requested to furnish reports early next year stating to what extent the evils have been removed or reduced as a result of these measures after watching their working for one year.

COAL

814. Shri N. P. Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the procedure adopted by the Railways for buying coal for their own consumption?

(b) Which collieries are preferred for the purpose?

(c) At what price are the different varieties of coal purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Based on the estimated requirements of the Railways, a programme for the supply of coal for Loco use is drawn up by the Chief

Mining Engineer, Railway Board, in consultation with the Railways, usually for a period of six months. In drawing up the Programme, Railway Collieries are first covered to the extent of their estimated output and the balance of the requirements of the Railways are allocated to market collieries mining upto Grade II coal with a gross monthly output of 1000 tons or above. No particular preference is shown in drawing up the basic programme and all collieries which satisfy the conditions for participating in the Loco Coal Programme are accepted to the extent they are entitled to under the scheme.

(c) At the controlled prices fixed for different grades.

MALARIA

815. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of D.D.T. supplied to each State of the Indian Union during the current year;

(b) the percentage of malaria in the Scheduled Areas of each State before and after the anti-malarial operations by W.H.O.; and

(c) whether any permanent arrangements have been made in the Scheduled Areas to check the spread of malaria?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 8.]

(c) Making of permanent arrangements to check the spread of malaria in various States is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

लाख

८१६. श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता :

(क) क्या खाद्य तथा कृषिमन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ढाक के पेड़ से लाख पैदा करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं और वे कहाँ तक सफल हुए हैं ?

(ख) ढाक के जंगलों की भरमार की दृष्टि में जहाँ उन से लाख पैदा करने का काम नहीं लिया जा सकता, उन का क्या उपयोग होता है ?

(ग) अब तक वैज्ञानिकों गनेढाक के क्या क्या उपयोग खोज निकाले हैं ?

(घ) 1क के रंग को पक्का बनाने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Dhak is a principal host tree on which lac is extensively grown with success in many States. The Lac Research Institute has evolved an effective technique for producing lac from dhak trees.

(b) and (c). The wood from the dhak forests is occasionally used for wheel-curbs, water scoops but its main use is for fuel and charcoal. The leaves of dhak trees, specially the tender ones, are used as buffalo fodder and containers. The bark, more particularly of the roots, gives a coarse fibre. The orange yellow flowers give a fairly permanent orange-yellow dye. The powdered seeds are occasionally used as vermifuge for thread worm of horses. The gum, seeds, flowers, bark and leaves are used in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The gum could be used for tanning.

(d) Dhak dye obtained from the flowers is fugitive, but the addition of alum, lime or an alkali makes it less so.

CENTRAL RESERVE OF FOODGRAINS

817. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken to establish and maintain a Central Reserve of Foodgrains;

(b) the important commodities of foodgrains to be included in the said scheme; and

(c) the centres to be established for the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A Central Reserve of foodgrains has not been formally constituted yet, but in 1952 the Central Government had substantial stocks amounting to about 5 lakh tons at present at different places in the country.

(b) These stocks consist principally of wheat and some rice.

(c) The present stocks are located principally in port towns for convenience of clearance, handling and transport and certain other inland centres which are conveniently located from the point of view of rail transport and distribution to consuming areas.

CALICUT RAILWAY STATION

818. **Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Calicut Railway Station was constructed in the 19th Century when Calicut was the terminus of the S. I. Railway in Malabar;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one platform for passengers and parcels in that station;

(c) whether Government are aware that almost always the platform is crowded with parcels and the passengers find it difficult to use the platform; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Parcel Office accommodation at the station is insufficient and it is correct that parcels have to be kept on the platform causing a certain amount of inconvenience to passengers at times.

(d) Owing to the space available being limited, it is not possible to provide an additional platform, but the provision of an additional Parcel Office is under consideration.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

819. **Shri Kajrolkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware of a resolution passed by Bombay Corporation requesting to hand over the Bombay Telephone System to the Corporation?

(b) If so, do Government propose to hand over the Bombay State Telephone System to the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No, Sir. I may say in this connection that the hon. Member had sent a copy of the Bombay Corporation's Resolution to the Minister for Communications for consideration. I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the reply that was sent to the hon. Member, explaining fully the telephone position in Bombay. I also lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the present equipped capacity of the Bombay Telephone System and the programme of re-equipment and expansion. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 9].

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION

820. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Norwegian Delegation which arrived in India propose that a fisheries community-development programme be initiated?

(b) Are negotiations going on for the programme?

(c) Is it a fact that the programme will be initiated in an area in Travancore-Cochin?

(d) Is it a fact that the delegation is in consultation with the representatives of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board and that the Government of India have approved the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

IMPORT OF TIMBER FROM ANDAMANS

821. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are importing timber from Andamans and if so, at which ports;

(b) whether Visakhapatnam Port is one such port; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Government of India have already installed depots at the ports of Calcutta and Madras into which timber from Andamans is imported and sold to the Public.

(b) and (c). There are no regular shipping facilities between Port Blair and Visakhapatnam at present but the question of supplies to Visakhapatnam is under consideration.

Shivaratri Jatra (SPECIAL TRAINS)

822. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether special trains were arranged on the occasion of the last Shivaratri Jatra for Purli-Vajnath, Ondha Nagnath, and Ellora which are the Jyotirlinga places in Hyderabad State?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many special trains were arranged and on what dates?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what were the reasons for not arranging the special trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Special trains were run in connection with the last *Shivratri Jatra* for Purli-Vajnath and Ondha Nagnath, but none in connection with the *Jatra* for Ellora.

(b) 13 Specials for Purli-Vajnath from 23rd to 27th February 1952, both days inclusive, and one special each on 24th and 25th February, 1952, for Ondha Nagnath.

(c) As only 754 pilgrims visited Ellora, no Special train was arranged and the traffic was cleared by ordinary trains, the rakes of which were strengthened.

ROLLING STOCK (SHORTAGE)

823. Shri Neswi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on account of shortage of wagons and engines the transport situation in the Hubli District is unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply them;

(c) whether it is a fact that some rolling stock was to be received before April, 1952; and

(d) if not received, when they are expected to be received and actually put into commission on the Hubli District?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There were heavy demands pending of the Hubli District during 1951 and first half of 1952 and due to shortage of wagons and restricted capacity via tranship points, such as Ghorpuri, it was not possible to meet these demands fully.

(b) As more stock was received, loading of block trains was arranged as far as possible with satisfactory results.

(c) 304 new metre gauge wagons were delivered to the Southern Railway from April 1951 to March 1952, but the number out of these supplied to the Hubli District in particular is not readily available. 1981 more wagons are expected to be put into service on the Southern Railway during the period April 1952 to March 1953. During the period from 22-7-52 to 15-11-52, a total of 303 new wagons were received and put on for traffic for the whole Mysore Region, including Hubli District.

(d) Does not arise.

BOOKING OF GOODS FROM SOUTHERN RAILWAY

824. Shri Neswi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Railway has stopped booking of all traffic from Southern Railway to Ujjain from March, 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same Railway has given a daily quota of six wagons for the whole Southern Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that the volume of traffic offering to and across that Railway is larger; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken to remove these restrictions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Goods traffic, except Government sponsored foodgrains and coal, was restricted to Ujjain from 8-2-52 to 26-3-52 after which there has been no restriction on its movement so far.

(b) No quota has been prescribed for movement of traffic for booking to and via Ujjain as booking is free.

(c) The amount of traffic offering from the Southern Railway to stations on the Western Railway via Ujjain is not much as will be clear from the fact that in September 1952 the outstanding registration for booking to stations reached via Ujjain were only two wagons. Booking of goods traffic to stations reached via Ujjain has been made free since the beginning of November 1952.

(d) In view of (c), the question does not arise.

WAITING ROOMS

825. Shri Raghuramaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the insufficient and congested condition of the Waiting Rooms at Tenali, Vijayawada and Masulipatam Railway Stations on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware of the necessity of having covered platforms at those Stations; and

(c) if so, what improvements Government propose to make at those stations and when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Government are aware of insufficient accommodation in the waiting rooms at Vijayawada and at Tenali stations, but not at Masulipatam.

(b) Yes, at Vijayawada and Tenali.

(c) It is proposed to remodel Vijayawada and Tenali stations and to provide the following facilities there:—Vijayawada: A new booking office, third class waiting halls at either end of the overbridge and covered accommodation for island and main platforms. Tenali: An extensive third class waiting hall outside the booking office and a roofing over the platform.

The works at Vijayawada are expected to be taken up in 1953-54.

CULTIVABLE LAND

826. Shri Mohanlal Saxena: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the approximate total acreage of cultivable land that is left un-cultivated in village areas each year?

(b) What will be the approximate yield of food crops from the land so left?

(c) What steps if any, have so far been taken to see that the land so left is cultivated?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) About 11½ million acres in 1949-50.

(b) Approximately 4 million tons.

(c) The steps taken so far to bring culturable lands under cultivation include:

(i) Reclamation of Kans-infested land by Central Tractor Organisation, and of fallow and waste land by State Governments and farmers.

(ii) Enactment by certain States of legislation for the cultivation of waste and fallow lands in their respective areas.

Mohwa FLOWER

827. Shri Saanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Mohwa flower produced in each State of the country; and

(b) whether it is used only for manufacture of liquor or for some other industrial purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Mohwa is not a cultivated crop and data about its production are not available. It is known to grow in the forests or on the road-sides in U.P., Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat.

(b) Alcohol and Acentone can be prepared from Mohwa flowers. Experiments are also being conducted for the preparation of Citric and Acetic acids from these flowers. They are used by some people for edible purposes. Dried flowers have also been found to be excellent fattening food for the cattle.

CHIDAMBARAM TALUK SUGAR-CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

828. Shri Kachiroyar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government from the members of the Chidambaram Taluk Sugar-cane Growers' Association, Chidambaram requesting (i) for reduction in the price of manure supplied to them and (ii) for reduction in the railway freight for the carriage of sugar-cane to the factories in view of the reduced price of the sugar-cane; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). My Ministry has not received any representation from the Chidambaram Association regarding the reduction in the price of manures etc. Ministry of Railways, however, has received a representation for the grant of special concession in freight rates for the transport of sugarcane, which is being examined by them.

P. & T. EMPLOYEES IN WEST BENGAL

829. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in West Bengal who failed to opt in time for the Pay Commission scales of pay; and

(b) whether Government have received and are considering representations from such employees that their failure to so opt was due to inadvertence and misunderstanding and that they desire now to opt for the Pay Commission scales?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The information is not available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Several representations on the subject were received from employees, but in view of the fact that these rules were of general application, it was decided by Government that no relaxation should be allowed.

LICENSED TELEGRAPH OFFICES

830. Shri U. M. Trivedi: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of licensed telegraph offices working in India up to the end of October, 1952?

(b) What is the value of paid messages delivered by such offices during the year 1951-52?

(c) What check do Government exercise over such licensed telegraph offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number existing on 31st March 1952 was 5,908. Information regarding the number at the end of October 1952 is not readily available.

(b) Information is not available. The time and labour involved in collecting it, will be incommensurate with its usefulness.

(c) In the case of licensed Telegraph systems with which the P. & T. exchanges telegrams, check is exercised over the transmission time.

BUILDINGS OF P. & T. DEPARTMENT IN BOMBAY

831. Shri Bogawat: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings (i) constructed and (ii) extensions carried out for the use of Telegraph, Telephone and Engineering branches and their staff in the Bombay Circle since 1949 (year-wise);

(b) the number of buildings (i) constructed and (ii) extensions carried out for the use of Post Offices and their staff during the same period; and

(c) the expenditure incurred separately in respect of constructions mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 10.]

INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOMS IN MADRAS

832. Shri P. Subba Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether after the decontrol of foodgrains in Madras State, Indian Refreshment Rooms on railway stations are supplying full meal to passengers?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to take steps to introduce full meal in all Indian refreshment rooms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

DISPUTE BETWEEN U.P. AND VINDHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENTS

833. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a dispute between the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh regarding the levy of a tax on the lorries which ply between Jhansi and Lalitpur for passing through 2 or 3 furlongs of the road which falls in the territory of Vindhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have received representations from the lorry owners and the public of Lalitpur and Jhansi complaining of the inconvenience and hardships and loss caused to them on account of repeated closure of lorry traffic by the Vindhya Pradesh Government on this strip of the Jhansi-Lalitpur lorry route which falls in the Vindhya Pradesh territory;

(c) whether it is a fact that this entire road, including the disputed 2 or 3 furlongs of Vindhya Pradesh territory form part of the National Highways;

(d) if so, has the Government of Vindhya Pradesh acquired the approval of the Government of India for levying this Tax; and

(e) what steps do Government propose to take to settle this dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Under Entry 57 in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India the State Governments have power to levy taxes on motor vehicles plying on the routes or portions of routes lying within their respective territories. As regards the levy of tax on lorries plying between Jhansi and Lalitpur, the

facts as ascertained from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are as follows:

In February 1949 the Transport Authorities of the respective States arrived at reciprocal arrangements in regard to plying of stage carriages and goods vehicles in inter-State routes under which permits for such vehicles issued by the Transport Authority of one State were to be countersigned by the Transport Authority of the other State. The vehicles were to pay tax in the State in which the permits were originally granted and were not to be subjected to further tax in the other State. This agreement appears to have been effective upto June 1952. In July, 1952 the Government of Uttar Pradesh is understood to have commenced realising motor tax in respect of Vindhya Pradesh vehicles plying on inter-State routes. Thereupon the Vindhya Pradesh Government took similar action and started taxing Uttar Pradesh motor vehicles plying on such routes including Jhansi-Lalitpur. Representations have been received by the Government of India from lorry owners of Jhansi and Lalitpur complaining against the levy of tax by Vindhya Pradesh Government on vehicles plying on the route in question.

(c) Yes

(d) No. The State Government is not required to obtain the approval of the Government of India.

(e) The matter is one for mutual adjustment between the two State Governments. However, the Central Government are in correspondence with them with a view to bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

रेल-मार्ग (तारों की सीमा)

८३४. श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि रेल मार्ग के दोनों ओर का तारों का घेरा किसी काम नहीं आता और यह पशुओं के रेल लाइनों को पार करने को नहीं रोक पाता और फलतः सैकड़ों पशु रेलगाड़ियों के नीचे आ जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या पशुओं को सीमा में घुसने से रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; तथा

(ग) प्रति वर्ष रेल के नीचे आने वाले पशुओं की लगभग संख्या ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Fencing is not maintained except in suburb and industrial areas, around station yards and in the neighbourhood of important level crossings. This policy is based on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee 1937.

(b) No special measures are under consideration.

(c) The number of cattle run over in 1951-52 was 5343.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

835. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total annual produce of cereals of India in the year 1951?

(b) What was the total annual consumption of cereals in India in the year 1951?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 44.2 million tons on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted by the I.C.A.R.

(b) It is difficult to give any definite figure about the actual consumption of cereals in the country in which a large part of the population is not rationed. The offtake of the rationed population in 1951 was 7.8 million tons.

CEREALS (REQUIREMENTS)

836. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what percentage of our total requirements of cereals has been met by (i) balance of the last year (ii) Home Produce and (iii) import from foreign countries, in the current year?

(b) What percentage of cereals in the godown of Government has been wasted this year and how?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) It is difficult to estimate correctly the total requirements of this country in which

a large part of the population is not rationed. The total rationing requirements for 1952 are estimated at 6.8 million tons out of which about 19 per cent. has been met by carry-over stocks, 50 per cent. by internal procurement, and about 31 per cent. from out of imports during the current year.

(b) About 0.2 per cent. The loss is due to insect attack, spillage during transit and handling of bags.

तार घर

८३७. श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री: क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे

कि क्या देश में ऐसा कोई जिला है, जहाँ एक भी तार घर न हो ?

(ख) यदि है तो कौन सा या कौन से ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The headquarters of the following districts are not connected by telegraphs. Information is not available as to whether the Taluka headquarters or any other places in these districts possess Telegraph Offices.

Name of State	Serial No.	Name of District	Name of District headquarters
Assam	1	United Mekir and North Cachar Hills.	Diphu
	2	Sela Sub Agency	Charduar
Tripura State	3	Dharamnagar	Dharamnagar
	4	Khawai	Khawai
	5	Udaipur	Udaipur
	6	Sanamura	Sanamura
	7	Balonia	Balonia
	8	Sabraom	Sabraom
Vindhya Pradesh	9	Sidhi	Sidhi.

WESTERN RAILWAY (STENOGRAPHERS)

838. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stenographers working at present in different prescribed scales both on the metre gauge and broad gauge systems of Western Railway;

(b) the qualifications and the offices of posting of those stenographers who are working in grades above the prescribed Scale of Rs. 80-220; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more higher grades of stenographers have been allotted on broad gauge system of the Western Railway than on the metre gauge, and if so, the reasons for this disparity in allocation of these grades?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). The distribution of Stenographers working at present in the different prescribed scales on the Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge Sections and headquarters office of the Western Railway, is as follows:—

Prescribed Scale Rs.	Number of posts			Total
	Head-quarters office (common to Broad and Metre gauge sections.)	Bombay Region (Broad Gauge)	Ajmer & Gondal Regions (Metre Gauge)	
260—15—350	2	..	..	2
200—10—300	16	1	2	19
0—5—120—EB—5—200—10/2—220	56	44	61	161

It is, therefore, not a fact that more higher grade posts of Stenographers have been allotted to the Broad Gauge Section than the Metre Gauge Section.

(b) A statement giving the required information is appended below. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 11.]

TRAFFIC INSPECTORS

839. **Shri K. R. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Apprentice Traffic Inspectors directly recruited on the former O.T. Railway in 1949, who have successfully completed their training and have not been absorbed in the regular cadre for which they were recruited?

(b) How many of the above are working and how many have not been provided work?

(c) What is the reason for the delay in absorbing them?

(d) Do Government propose to absorb these trained men in regular cadre, and if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). 7 Apprentice Junior Traffic Inspectors recruited in 1949 have completed their training and are employed in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125 pending absorption in the cadre of Traffic Inspectors.

(c) and (d). These Apprentices were recruited on the express condition that they will remain in the scale of Rs. 100-5-125 till occurrence of vacancies of Traffic Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 200-10-300. It was not intended at the time of their recruitment that on completion of training they should replace staff officiating as Traffic Inspectors for a number of years. These apprentices will be absorbed in due course in the cadre of Traffic Inspectors as and when vacancies arise.

CYCLONIC STORM IN SOUTH-WEST BAY OF BENGAL

840. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Telegraph and Telephone communications were disturbed and damaged by the recent cyclonic storm in the South-West Bay of Bengal?

(b) What are the names of places affected and the number of days on which direct communications were unavailable?

(c) What were the meteorological forecasts for those cyclonic days?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. Heavy damage occurred to telecommunication lines in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Ramnad due to falling of trees on lines and uprooting of telegraph poles in open country. All communications to Tiruchirappalli and beyond towards the East coast and South of Tiruchirappalli were cut off at about 18-0 hours on the 30th November, 1952. It took one to seven days to restore communications in those areas.

(c) The Meteorological Department detected the cyclone at its very inception in the sea and followed its course carefully. The Meteorological Office at Madras issued timely forecasts and warnings to the public, ports, district officials and other local interests through the All India Radio and the Press regarding the formation and movement of the cyclone and the heavy rain and gales it was expected to cause.

Copies of the relevant forecasts are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. P-105/52.]

LIGHT-HOUSE IN NORTH ARABIAN SEA

841. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state how far has the scheme to build a Light-house in the North Arabian Sea, off the Gulf of Kutch materialised?

(b) What is the estimate of expenditure for the project?

(c) Has any site been finally settled and if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the proposal to build a light-house on the patch of sea known as Lushington Shoals. The marine survey of the area has been carried out and a preliminary design has been prepared. Model studies are now being undertaken to test the suitability of the proposed design.

(b) The estimated expenditure of the project is Rs. 58.71 lakhs, but this is liable to change in the light of the results of the model studies.

(c) Yes. The selected site is situated at a distance of about 20 miles north-westward from Port Okha.

**PERAMBUR COACH FACTORY
(RECRUITMENT)**

842. Shri Nambiar: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Shri M. Kalyanasundaram M.L.A., Madras has represented to the General Manager, Southern Railway recently that corruption is reported in recruiting workers for the Perambur Coach Manufacturing Factory?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to enquire into these allegations?

(c) Do Government propose to entertain evidence and further proofs from popular organisations and individuals in this connection?

(d) Do Government propose to place on the Table of the House a statement showing the total number of men so far recruited for the above factory?

(e) What are the details of the machinery for recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is under the administrative control of the Engineer-in-Chief, who is directly responsible to the Railway Board.

The Engineer-in-Chief has not received any representation from Shri M. Kalyanasundaram regarding recruitment of workers for the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Recruitment of staff for the Integral Coach Factory, as such, has not yet commenced. For the construction project, however, the following staff have been recruited:

Class III	128
Class IV	81
Daily Rated	213

(e) The rules and procedure for recruitment of Class III staff are laid down in the relevant Departmental Codes and the orders issued from time to time. Class III staff are recruited through the Railway Service Commissions established for the purpose. In the case of Class IV staff on monthly rates of pay recruitment is made by a Selection Committee of Officers nominated by the Engineer-in-Chief. Direct applicants as well as candidates nominated by the Employment Exchange of the area are interviewed by the Committee and generally, the Committee considers about 10 times the number of persons required. In the case of Casual Labour required for

short periods for specific works, recruitment is ordinarily made by the Senior Subordinates-in-Charge of the Works.

PRIVILEGE PASS FACILITIES

843. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued orders reducing the Privilege Pass facilities to the Railway employees and if so, whether Government propose to place a copy of the order on the Table of the House;

(b) whether it is a fact that class IV employees after retirement are now being issued one set of passes once in five years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that previously class IV employees were given one set of passes in a year and if not, how many were given to each on retirement; and

(d) whether representations have been received for restoration of the old pass rules in respect of class IV employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The scale of passes admissible to Railway gazetted officers was reduced from 12 sets per annum to 6 sets per annum from 1st March, 1948. So far as railway employees other than gazetted officers are concerned, with the application of the Government Railway Pass Rules, a reduction in the scale was also effected in those cases where the scale had been more liberal under the former Company rules. The Government Railway Pass Rules were applied to the former Assam, Bengal and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways on and from 1st January, 1942 and to the former Oudh Tirhut, Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways on and from 1st March, 1948. So far as Class IV staff in particular are concerned, they were not eligible to any post retirement complimentary passes under the Government Pass Rules at the time the Company Railways mentioned above were taken over by Government. The Class IV staff thus taken over and who were eligible to such passes, therefore, lost this privilege for some time. Copies of the orders issued in connection with the reduction of the number of passes permissible to officers and of the application of the Government Railway Pass Rules to former Company Railways are attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Over the Government Railways, retired Class IV employees with 30 years service were eligible to one set of passes per annum over the Home Line only up to 1st January, 1937, since which date this privilege was withdrawn. From 24th March, 1952, retired Class IV employees and their wives are, however, eligible for one set of passes in every five years available both on Home and Foreign Lines. So far as the former Company Railways are concerned, the position was as follows:

1. *The former O.T. Railway.*

Prior to 1st March, 1948, one set of passes per annum over the Home Line only to retired employees with 20 years' service.

2. *The former, S.I. Railway.*

Prior to 1st March, 1948, one set of passes per annum over the Home Line only to retired employees with 15 years' service, and two sets to those with 20 years' service.

3. *The former M. & S. M. Railway.*

Prior to 1st March, 1948, there was no fixed scale—retired employees with 25 years' service were allowed cheque passes over the Home Line only at the discretion of the General Manager.

4. *The former B. N. Railway.*

Prior to 1st March, 1948, there was no fixed scale—retired employees were allowed cheque passes over the Home Line only without any limit of service, at the discretion of the General Manager.

5. *The former A.B. Railway.*

Prior to 1st January, 1942, one set per annum over the Home Line only to retired employees with 25 years' service.

6. *The former B.B. & C.I. Railway.*

The Pass Rules did not make any provision for post-retirement passes to Class IV employees.

(d) Yes.

JANATA EXPRESS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

844. **Shri Jangde:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether all the local passenger trains and shuttles in Eastern Railway in

Madhya Pradesh, that were running before war, have been restored?

(b) If not, how many are still to be restored?

(c) Is there any proposal to start a Janata Express from Calcutta to Bombay via Nagpur and local train from Bilaspur or Raigarh to Gondia or Raipur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Three.

(c) Consistent with the progressive availability of coaching stock and power, it is proposed to introduce the following trains in the order of their relative priority given below:

(i) Janata Express between Howrah and Bombay via Nagpur.

(ii) One light train between Bilaspur and Dongargarh.

(iii) Two local trains between Amgaon and Gondia. Some other train services to be introduced elsewhere have higher priority on the list.

RAILWAY COLONY, GOLDEN ROCK

845. **Shri Nambiar:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that every rented vehicle such as taxis, carts, Jutkas etc., entering into the Railway Colony premises of Golden Rock (Southern Railway) are taxed by the Railway?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place on the Table of the House a statement showing the rates of such taxes collected?

(c) Is it the policy of Government to continue collection of such taxes besides the taxes that such vehicles pay otherwise?

(d) Have the Railwaymen residing in such colonies made representations to stop collection of such taxes?

(e) Is it a fact that a similar tax is also collected from hawkers and traders who enter the colony with cartloads and head-loads?

(f) If so, do Government propose to stop such taxes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Taxis, carts, julkas and other passenger vehicles are not charged any licence fees when entering the colony but vehicles such as lorries or carts

transporting goods, and vans or cars used for commercial and propaganda purposes are charged licence fees for entering the Colony. All vehicles which pass through the Colony using it as a convenient short-cut are however charged fees while they leave the Colony.

(b) Licence fees for vehicles entering the Colony are as follows:

Description of vehicles.	Rate per trip.			Rate per month.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Lorries transporting goods.	1	0	0	20	0	0
2. Carts transporting goods.	0	3	0	4	0	0
3. Vans or Cars used for commercial and propaganda purposes.	0	8	0	..		

Licence fees charged for on vehicles passing through the Colony are as follows:

Description of vehicles.	Rate per trip.			Rate per month.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Motor Cars and taxis.	0	8	0	..		
2. Auto Rikshaw	0	4	0	5	0	0
3. Jutka and Bullock bandies.	0	3	0	4	0	0

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Yes, licence fees at varying rates are collected from hawkers and traders entering the Colony with cart-loads and head-loads.

(f) No.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

846. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any of the Railway workshops manufacture boilers or engines?

(b) If so, what are they and what is the total annual output of these?

(c) What is the annual expenditure incurred on each?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the annual output of which during the next 12 months, is expected to average one engine complete in all respects, per week.

(c) The average cost of an engine manufactured at Chittaranjan at present is estimated at Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

JUTE

847. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments were made to grow jute in Travancore-Cochin; and

(b) how far they were successful?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Certain experiments carried out during 1949 showed that jute could be successfully produced in Travancore. The Travancore-Cochin Government had accordingly planned to put in 10,000 acres under double cropping in the back-water areas of the State during 1950. Owing to abnormal weather conditions, jute sowing was very much delayed and 800 acres only were brought under jute cultivation in the higher regions, as the low lying areas had got flooded. In view of this experience the Government of India have not made further efforts to undertake cultivation of jute in Travancore-Cochin.

CONGESTION BETWEEN MADRAS AND BEZWADA

848. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to my supplementary question arising out of the reply to starred question No. 883 asked on the 3rd December, 1952, and state:

(a) the steps that are being taken to remedy the congestion of traffic between Madras and Bezwada;

(b) the total amount to be spent in this regard; and

(c) the probable time to be taken to remedy the congestion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The work of extending loops to enable the Railway to run longer trains is in hand. Further steps proposed to be taken to remove the congestion between Bezwada and Madras are as under:

(i) Remodelling of Bezwada yard.

(ii) Separation of metre gauge and broad gauge tracks beyond the bridge across Kistna river towards Madras.

(iii) Provision of additional crossing stations.

(iv) Conversion of Gudur-Renigunta section into Broad Gauge, if found justified after due investigation.

(b) Approximate amount to be spent will be Rs. 4 crores.

(c) It will take nearly 3 years for all these works to be completed.

WAGONS (SUPPLY)

849. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons supplied to Rayapuram, Podanur and Bezwada districts from June, 1951 to March 1952, month by month;

(b) the number of wagons allocated to Government for the transport of foodgrains and to the traders; and

(c) the total number of daily goods trains running by the ex-S.I. Railway and ex-M. and S. M. Railway before the zonal system was implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

The total number of wagons supplied to Rayapuram, Bezwada and Podanur districts from June, 1951 to March, 1952 month by month, is as under:

Month	Rayapuram District	Bezwada District	Podanur District
June, 1951	9610	4050	Not readily available.
July, 1951	10359	3628	12607
Aug., 1951	10105	2812	12796
Sept., 1951	9530	3810	12790
Oct., 1951	9566	3674	11726
Nov., 1951	9610	3530	10440
Dec., 1951	9976	3602	10175
Jan., 1952	8835	4126	10373
Feb., 1952	7518	3620	8769
Mar., 1952	7860	3912	9777

(b) Decontrol of foodgrains in the Madras State came into effect only from June, 1952. Prior to this period, almost all movement of foodgrains from these areas was on Government account.

(c) The integration of the ex-South Indian and M. & S.M. Railways took place in April, 1951. The monthly average of goods trains run during the

period from June, 1950 to March, 1951, and June, 1951 to March, 1952 compares as follows:

District	From June, 1950 to March, 1951	From June, 1951 to March, 1952
Rayapuram	222	223
Bezwada	239	250
Podanur	2466	2201

RAILWAY LINES

850. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of railway lines dismantled during the last war and the total mileage;

(b) the number and names of railway lines restored after the war, the total mileage and the money spent; and

(c) the new Railway lines proposed or under execution with total mileage and the amount allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

to (c). A statement showing the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 12.]

ERNAKULAM-QUILON RAILWAY LINE

851. Shri A. M. Thomas: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage the works in connection with the Ernakulam-Quilon Rail Link stand at present?

(b) How much amount will be spent before the next financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Arrangements are being made for undertaking the work between certain mileages where the final location survey has been completed.

(b) About Rs. 35 lakhs, including cost of land, are expected to be spent before the next financial year.

PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN MADHYA PRADESH

852. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of rice, the Government of India have been able to procure from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, in the year 1952?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): 123,700 tons upto 15th December, 1952.

INDO-AMERICAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

853. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 746 asked on the 27th November, 1952, and state what kind of facilities are made available to the American Director and his team of experts for supervising the expenditure of the fund under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement?

(b) Are these facilities reciprocal, and the same are provided to Indian officers in America, who might be there on similar mission?

(c) If so, what are the names and designations of such Indian officers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Fund is utilized for execution of agreed projects. I would invite the attention to the Operational Agreements, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Question Nos. 713 and 253 on the 11th June and the 25th June, 1952, respectively.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

854. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of workers, working at various Irrigation Projects are not covered by the various labour laws;

(b) whether it is a fact that the nature of work, specially at the sites of construction of dams is hazardous, and the number of accidents is comparatively high;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the workers there; and

(d) whether Government have received a representation from the accredited Trade Unions making a request that these areas may be treated as Factory areas, and the provisions of that Act be applied to them and if so, what have Government decided in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. In this connection, I would invite the

attention of the Member to the reply to the starred question No. 780, dated, the 27th November, 1952, regarding applicability of labour laws to workers employed at certain major River Valley Projects.

FORBESGANJ-RAJHOPUR RAILWAY LINE

855. Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any representation has been made to Government for restoration of railway line from Forbesganj to Rajhopur via Pratapganj (N. E. Railway) in Bihar?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken so far in the matter?

(c) Is it a fact that the Central Jute Committee of India has suggested some railway lines for providing transport facilities to the jute growers of the said belt of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

(c) In December 1949, the Indian Central Jute Committee suggested:

- (1) Extension of the Katihar-Murliganj section to Saharsa through Madhepura.
- (2) Extension of the existing railway line from Saharsa to Parsarama to Nirmali through Supaul.
- (3) Making the Mansi-Saharsa line serviceable throughout the year by constructing bridges, where necessary.

These suggestions were considered by the Central Board of Transport at their meeting on 25-7-51 and they decided the Murliganj-Madhepura line should be taken in hand. The work is in progress.

RAW LAC

856. Shri Jasani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to my starred question No. 890 asked on the 3rd December, 1952 regarding shellac and state what steps have so far been taken by Government to give protection to the producers and cultivators of raw lac who have suffered heavy loss on account of Shellac Market which has been adversely affected by the activities of the speculators?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Indian Lac

Cess Committee has recommended that speculation in shellac through the Calcutta Shellac Exchange, Ltd, be banned and that forward trading in shellac be regulated under the Forward Contracts Regulation Act. The Government have also invited the views of the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh which are the chief lac producing States. Their replies are awaited. The Indian Lac Cess Committee has further emphasised the importance of increasing the consumption of shellac in India and reducing dependence on export. The Government of Bihar have also appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question at the State level, for suggesting remedial measures.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

857. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any scheme regarding the minor irrigation works from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in their State during the current year?

(b) Is it a fact that one and a half crores of rupees have been sanctioned to the above-mentioned State as a loan, for the minor irrigation works?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A loan of Rs. 40.45.500 has so far been sanctioned, and proposals for a further loan of Rs. 44.45 lakhs are under consideration.

रेलवे-पुल

८५८. स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में कालपी, मुरादाबाद और बालावाली के रेलवे-पुलों को इस प्रकार का बनाने के लिये पग उठा रही है, जिस से वे यातायात की दूसरी सवारियों के लिये भी कार्योम्य हो जायें ; तथा

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को है और उस दशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

(i) In the case of the Bridge at Kalpi,

the possibility of permitting private cars to use the road decking on the Bridge during limited intervals in the day-time during the Monsoon season, is under investigation.

(ii) The Ramganga Bridge at Moradabad already has a cart Roadway provided.

(iii) In the case of the Bridge at Balawali, there is no road decking existing at present and there is no intention to provide one as the girders would be overstressed.

(b) The existing girders at Kalpi and Balawali cannot take the additional weight of a normal roadway and therefore the question of modifying these bridges to take general road traffic or authorising the State Government to modify them does not arise.

RAILWAY LAND

859. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of surplus land at the sides of Railway tracks which was handed over to the District Magistrate Rae Bareilly (U.P.) for leasing out to the cultivators under the "G.M.F." Scheme; and

(b) the total area of land actually leased out so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 5.65 acres.

(b) This information is not yet available from the State Government as they have not finalised the arrangements for leasing out such lands to cultivators, so far.

FOODGRAINS FOR MADRAS

860. Shri Boovaraghasamy: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of food-grains recently demanded by the Madras State from the Central Government?

(b) What are the names of food-grains demanded by Madras State?

(c) What are the names and the quantity of foodgrains so far sent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). During the recent discussions held at Bombay, the Government of Madras desired an immediate supply of an extra 20,000 tons of millets and also an advance allotment of 42,000 tons rice against their import quota for

1953. 15,000 tons lower and 18,700 tons rice have been allotted against this request and are being lifted by the State. We are considering the possibility of allotting more rice and millets to them.

CONVERSION OF LAND INTO COTTON AND SUGAR-CANE GROWING LAND

861. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of wheat-growing land in the Punjab were converted into cotton and sugarcane growing land during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952; and

(b) the quantity of additional cotton and sugarcane produced as a result of this conversion?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kildwai): (a) No net diversion of area from wheat to cotton and sugarcane has taken place in Punjab during 1949-50 to 1951-52, since area under all these crops has been steadily increasing during these years.

(b) Does not arise.

B. C. G. CENTRES

862. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of B.C.G. centres in the State of the Punjab and the names of places where they are working; and

(b) the number of persons who got themselves treated in these centres during the year 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) B. C. G. vaccination programme is being carried out at present in the following Districts of Punjab:

1. Ambala
2. Amritsar
3. Ferozepore
4. Gurgaon
5. Hissar
6. Jullundur
7. Karnal
8. Ludhiana
9. Rohtak
10. Simla

(b) B. C. G. vaccination is not a treatment but a preventive inoculation. During the year 1952 (up to November, 1952) 1,370,863 persons have been tuberculin tested, of whom 384,446 persons, who were found tuberculin-negative, were vaccinated with B. C. G.

POST OFFICES

863. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices having Savings Bank transactions in the State of the Punjab; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend the Savings Bank facilities in post offices in which it does not exist?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of post offices doing Savings Bank work in the State of the Punjab on the 31-3-1952 was:

Head Offices.	... 13
Sub Offices.	... 384
Branch Offices.	... 191

(b) Yes, the question of authorising 24 more post offices to transact Savings Bank business is under consideration.

NEW POST OFFICES

864. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices, telegraph offices, and telephone exchanges opened in the State of the Punjab during 1952;

(b) the number of new post offices, telegraph offices, and telephone exchanges opened in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts; and

(c) the number of existing post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

Post Offices	... 111
Telegraph Offices	... 31
Telephone exchanges	... 5

(b)

Post Offices	... 20
Telegraph offices and telephone exchanges.	Nil.

(c)

Post Offices	... 638
Telegraph Offices	... 48
Telephone Exchanges	... 2

TELEPHONES IN PUNJAB

865. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones in the Punjab are not working efficiently;

(b) if so, what are the causes; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove the defects?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. A statement is placed on the Table of the House, which will show that number of complaints per subscriber per month is not high.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Year	No. of exchanges in Punjab Circle on 31-3 of the year	No. of working connections			Total No. of subscribers' complaints	No. of subscribers' complaints per subscriber per month
		Direct	Extensions	Total		
1949-50	36	3429	663	4092	19094	0.41
1950-51	55	3949	792	4741	21496	0.38
1951-52	61	4816	915	5731	17612	0.25

NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR PUNJAB

866. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have made any recommendations for the restoration and construction of new Railway lines in the Punjab; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in respect of some of the urgent items which could be taken in hand within the resources available.

NORTHERN RAILWAY (ACCIDENTS)

867. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents on the Northern Railway during the year 1951-52;

(b) the number of persons injured in these accidents;

(c) the number of deaths;

(d) the extent of damage caused to private persons' property;

(e) the extent of damage to Government properties;

(f) the amount of compensation paid by Government; and

(g) the causes for these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Presumably, "Northern Railway" refers to "Eastern Punjab Railway".

2 serious accidents occurred on the Eastern Punjab Railway. Serious accidents are accidents to trains carrying passengers attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to Railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 20,000 or over in each case.

(b) 17.

(c) 1.

(d) Rs. 1,610/- as far as known.

(e) The approximate cost of damage to engine, rolling-stock and permanent way was Rs. 93,400/-.

(f) Rs. 35,939/7/-.

(g) Failure of human element.

NORTHERN RAILWAY (THEFTS)

868. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts of consign-
ed goods which occurred on the

Northern Railway, during January, 1952 to November 1952;

(b) the total loss caused to Government by these thefts; and

(c) whether any Railway employee was involved in any of these thefts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 668.

(b) Loss caused to Government on account of these thefts is not available. The estimated value of the goods stolen is approximately Rs. 2,03,015/-.

(c) Yes, 21 employees.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CENTENARY EXHIBITION

869. Shri Sarmah: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the Press note issued on the 9th October, 1952, regarding Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition and state whether a large stadium of permanent nature is going to be built for the purpose of housing the exhibits and stalls etc.?

(b) What are the total quantities of (i) Iron and Steel; (ii) Bricks; (iii) Stones; (iv) Cement and (v) Galvanised Corrugated Iron sheets estimated to be required for construction of the stadium?

(c) What will be the estimated total expenditure incurred (i) in construction of this stadium and (ii) what will be total expenditure incurred in the exhibition exclusive of the cost of construction of the Stadium?

(d) After the exhibition is over, will the stadium be maintained for any other purpose and if so, what or whether it will be dismantled and if dismantled, what will be the approximate cost of dismantling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No stadium or other buildings of a permanent nature are being constructed for the Indian Railway Centenary Exhibition. All railway structures for housing exhibits, or for use as stalls, are based on standard railway designs of columns, roof trusses and other fabricated steel-work. Every item of this steel-work will be used for the normal railway purposes for which it is suitable, such as, covering of platforms, new goods sheds or extension of sheds, etc., as soon as the Exhibition is over. The housing of some of their own exhibits, however, is being arranged by private exhibitors and the disposal of such structures will be arranged by the firms concerned.

358 PSD

(b) to (d). Do not arise, but for the information of the Hon'ble Member it may be stated that a large portion of the bricks and stones, and all the galvanised corrugated iron sheets required temporarily for this Exhibition, will be used elsewhere for railway purposes subsequently.

NEW POST OFFICE FOR ORISSA

870. Shri Sanganna: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any new post offices will be opened in the State of Orissa during the next five years?

(b) If so, what is their number and category?

(c) What is the policy followed in the matter of opening new post offices?

(d) Is there in the policy that the public should give an undertaking beforehand to indemnify the loss of new post offices?

(e) If so, are there exceptions to this policy in deserving and extraordinary cases?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) It will depend on the policy that will be formulated from time to time in accordance with the availability of funds. Just now the policy is to give post offices to all villages with population of 2,000 and above, provided the loss does not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum per post office. This programme will be completed in Orissa this year by opening 2 Post Offices.

(c) Urban Areas.

Post Offices are opened to relieve congestion in existing offices, but owing to paucity of accommodation, many post offices could not be opened.

Rural Areas.

Post Offices are opened in villages where they are expected to pay their way or if a non-returnable contribution is forthcoming or when the village has a population of 2,000 and above, provided the loss does not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum.

(d) Yes, vide reply under (c) above regarding Rural areas.

As regards Post Offices in urban areas, no non-returnable contribution is required as such Post Offices are expected to be remunerative.

(e) No.

गोदाम (खाद्यानों को हानि)

८७१. श्री बी० पी० सिन्हा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) विविध प्रकार के उन खाद्यानों की जिलावार मात्रा, जो गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार में केन्द्र सरकार के गोदामों में सड़ गया ;

(ख) उस कारण सरकार द्वारा उठायी गयी क्षति ; तथा

(ग) इस असवधानी के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

REWARDS FOR BEST YIELDS IN FOOD STUFFS

872. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names and full addresses of the persons who obtained rewards during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively for having secured best yields in various food stuffs throughout the country; and

(b) the methods employed by them to secure best yields in the respective food stuffs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A statement containing the names and addresses of the persons who obtained rewards during 1950-51 and the methods employed by them to secure the rewards is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 13].

Awards on All-India basis for 1951-52 have yet to be made. Information for that year about awards made in the various States is awaited.

KULU VALLEY TRANSPORT COMPANY

873. **Shri A. N. Vidyasankar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kulu Valley Transport Company Ltd. has a majority of shares in the name of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints with regard to the management and misappropriation have been received by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that for several months the employees of the Company have not received their salaries and wages, and an approximate amount of Rs. 50,000 (including the Provident Fund of the employees) remains outstanding for payment; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The amount involved, however, is not considered to be as much as Rs. 50,000/- but is believed to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35,000/-.

(d) The whole matter has been under investigation by a Special Committee of Enquiry and Government propose to take suitable action in the light of the results of this enquiry.

RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOLS

874. **Shri Boovaraghasamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of States which are provided with railway training schools?

(b) What are the qualifications required for admission into such schools?

(c) What is the total number of Railway Training Schools in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At present Railway Training Schools are located in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Ajmer.

(b) The Railway Training Schools are intended to provide courses of instruction to railway staff in service or candidates selected for appointments on Railways and not to outsiders.

(c) 30, including the one recently opened at Udaipur.

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF PADDY IN COORG

875. Shri N. Somana: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price of paddy in Coorg has been fixed for the crop of 1952-53;

(b) if so, what is the price fixed; and

(c) whether any recommendations have been received from the Government of Coorg in this connection?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 202/- per cartload or about Rs. 9-4-0 per maund of paddy.

(c) Yes. The Coorg Government have asked for a slight increase in procurement price of paddy. The matter is under consideration.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS IN COORG

876. Shri N. Somana: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any financial aid has been given to Coorg in 1952 for minor irrigation works?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes. A grant of Rs. 72,187 has been given.

PAKISTAN'S BAN ON INDIAN PLANES TO OPERATE FLIGHTS TO AFGHANISTAN

877. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what has been the outcome of India's protest to the International Civil Aviation Organisation against Pakistan's ban on Indian planes to operate flights to Afghanistan?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The case, after adjournments, is still pending before the Council of the Organisation and is expected to come up for

hearing in January, 1953. In the meantime, direct negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have taken place with a view to minimise the differences between them for settlement by International Civil Aviation Organisation Council and if possible, to reach a settlement without any adjudication by that body. The report of our Delegation which conducted the negotiations recently is under examination.

NAVAL DOCKYARD IN BOMBAY

878. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the naval dockyard in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost of expanding that dockyard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The question should be addressed to the Minister for Defence.

COLLIERIES

878-A. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collieries—Government and private separately—with their locations and names, if any, in each State of the Indian Union; and

(b) the strength of labour engaged in each of these collieries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). There are 1084 collieries—12 State-owned and 1072 private—employing daily on an average about 3,50,000 persons. Of these, 11 are in Assam, 702 in Bihar, 1 in Bombay, 4 in Hyderabad, 66 in Madhya Pradesh, 7 in Orissa, 1 in Rajasthan, 9 in Vindhya Pradesh and 283 in West Bengal. The preparation of a detailed list of the kind required would involve much time and labour which will not be commensurate with the result obtained.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Date 20.11.201

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2651

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 18th December, 1952

The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-22 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT RAILWAYS, 1952, PART I

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): I beg to lay on the Table a signed copy of the Audit Report on Railways, 1952, Part I. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. U(a) (76)]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the various sessions shown against each:—

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|----------------------------|--|
| (1) Consolidated Statement | Second Session, 1952 of the House of the People. |
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[See Appendix VIII, annexure 15]

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| (2) Supplementary Statement No. I. | First Session, 1952 of the House of the People. |
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[See Appendix VIII annexure 16]

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| (3) Supplementary Statement No. 11 | Fifth Session of Parliament 1952. |
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[See Appendix IX, annexure 1]

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| (4) Supplementary Statement No. VI | Fourth Session of Parliament, 1951. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

[See Appendix IX annexure 2]

432 PSD

2652

(5) Supplementary Statement No. IV

Third Session of Parliament (Second Part) 1951.

[See Appendix IX, annexure 3]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. IV

Second Session of Parliament, 1950.

[See Appendix IX, annexure 4]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. VI

First Session of Parliament, 1950.

[See Appendix IX, annexure 5]

(8) Supplementary Statement No. V.

November-December Session 1949 of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative)

[See Appendix IX, annexure 6]

RESOLUTION RE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta-North-East): May I submit one small matter, Sir? A few days back the report of the Committee of Privileges in the matter of Shri S. N. Sinha and Shri Sundarayya was laid on the Table of the House. I would like to have some idea as to the time when we are going to have an opportunity of discussing this report under rule 211 of the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member could have intimated to me. Off-hand I cannot give it. There is no time in this session. I shall consider that matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): On a point of submission, Sir, there are a number of hon. Members anxious to participate in this debate on the Five-Year Plan. May I know whether this debate will be extended by another day.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri B. S. Murthy: or whether the time limit will be...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Reduced to ten minutes? Shri U. C. Patnaik will continue. Hon Members will bear in mind the suggestion that has been made and confine themselves to 10 minutes as far as possible.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I am very grateful to both sides of the House, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the patient and sympathetic hearing that they gave last evening to the most vital part of planning that has been left out of account by the planners, namely, planning for India's manpower, planning for our human resources, for whom all planning is intended and through whom all planning is to be worked out. Today, I may be permitted to resume the threads at a time just after the hon. Home Minister has had to reply to questions relating to dacoits from Pakistan invading our territories and our people looking helplessly on and waiting for the report to reach the police station and the police reinforcements coming. We are also beginning to have today, troubles everywhere due to the fact that the youthful enthusiasm of our younger people has been given, no outlet. We are resuming our thread today when we are finding it difficult to solve the problem of refugees from Pakistan.

Starting at the point where I left yesterday, I was pointing out how under a totalitarian economy, irrespective of ideology, for example in Soviet Russia and in fascist Germany, this aspect of planning, namely manpower mobilisation, was always given the highest priority. And, in the so-called democracies also, for example in England and America, during recent years, due to the fact that defence receives the highest priority it has been found that the machine of national organisation is to be so geared that it can be changed smoothly and efficiently from peace time to war time economy and *vice versa*. Because of the fact that defence organisation and training for defence forces afford the best scope for the mobilisation of man power, England and America and other nations, the so-called democracies, too, have taken to it as the most important factor in national reorganisation. It is true that Russia had to formulate her Five year Plan during the twenties and thirties of this century. England America, which are established nations need not have to take to "planning". But, if you look to their organisations, to their County Councils, the organisation of their Regulars, Reserves, Second line of defence and organisation of Civilian manpower, if you look to the National Security

Act of America and the Boards constituted thereunder as also the National Safety Act of England, you will find, that this planning for mobilisation of manpower is being given the highest priority now, because, it is the men who have to work out the plans and they count more than material resources. Therefore, manpower is the most important item of planning though our planners, at the expense of 25 lakhs to our exchequer, have totally ignored that aspect of planning. The psychological or human approach or, as our Prime Minister puts it, the emotional approach has got to be given due consideration, specially because planning has to deal with the human factor. And from this point of view, I was saying yesterday how when the Planning Commission was announced, there was a wave of enthusiasm throughout the nation. The frustrated citizens felt that something was coming in their way, that a new India would shortly emerge as the result of the labours of our Planning Commission. That was the time when newspapers, writers and thinkers gave their suggestions gratis to the Planning Commission, at their own expense sometimes, and I pointed out how I had also, as one of the many people who gave their suggestions to the Planning Commission, printed a book called "Planning India's Manpower" and gave it to the Planning Commission for consideration. I did not assume that my planning or my scheme was the best that could be done. On the other hand, I mentioned there that it was being offered for consideration and examination. But, unfortunately, although I had letters from the Planning Commission acknowledging my book and telling me that it was being examined, it was recently discovered 1½ months ago that the book was missing, that no such report had been sent, and it was only when I produced those original letters of the Planning Commission that the books were found and produced, and I was asked to give a note which I have subsequently done. The Planning Commission have told me that they are consulting with the Defence authorities and would let me know. The hon. Minister for Planning was kind enough to write to me that he would consult the Defence and then discuss the matter with me, but when I approached him personally, he told me that after this debate he will take the opportunity of discussing with me. Well, in any case, having referred to that book in my speech yesterday—I have got only one copy—it is my duty to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the book. I have only one copy, but I had printed a number of copies and sent some of them to the Planning Commission, and they were somehow

taken out from their waste paper basket the other day. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: At your own expense.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes, at my own expense.

And I would request the Planning Commission to lay on the Table of the House, on my behalf, one of those copies that are in their records to allow me to retain this last copy which is my own personal copy.

Of course, the later note that was prepared by me has also been submitted, and it is a long 48 pages note which the Parliament Secretariat was kind enough to type for me, and give to all members of the Defence Study Group. I hope the Parliament Secretariat will place a copy of it on the Table. Only a few minutes more, Sir.

As for another aspect of enthusing the people, I would point out that in the history of mankind there has been nothing which has enthused the people and patriotic citizens as the right to fight for and defend their hearth and home. It is that which has evoked the highest sacrifices and it is that which has brought to the forefront some of the best men; and unless that right to participate in national defence is extended to all, it is no good thinking in terms of planning to rouse public co-operation for a Plan.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): You want war?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do not want war. I am just suggesting what is the psychological approach. From this point of view I will compare an event that took place in Delhi a few days ago, viz, the All-India National Rifle Shooting Competition inaugurated by a young man from Ahmedabad, and sponsored by the hon. Speaker of this House, Shri Mavalankar. You saw what enthusiasm it aroused in the whole country and you compare it with the reverse the lack of enthusiasm that was created by the *Bhoomi Senas* or that is now to be created by the *Bharat Sevak Samaj*. Unless there is something to enthuse the people, the *Bharat Sevak Samaj* will follow the way of the *Bhoomi Senas*.

There are a few questions. It may well be asked how planning is connected with the defence organisation. I have given details in my note which is now being examined by the Defence Study Group. I will refer very briefly to a few. I begin with the manufacture of stores, a lot of which is coming from the United Kingdom. We have got, of course, heads of the Navy and Air Force who come from the United Kingdom, Advisers and Directors training

in the Army also who come from the United Kingdom; and our stores are coming from the United Kingdom. Was it not necessary for our planners to see how far we can manufacture stores in our country, how far we can manufacture our defence requirements; and, even if we cannot manufacture them all, how far we can assemble parts in this country; how far when we enter into contracts with other countries, we can insist upon it that they must have corresponding plants in our country and that they must train our men? That is one aspect which our planners should have examined because a large part of our defence budget is going to the purchase of stores.

There is also another point which the Defence Services had expected the planners to tackle, and that is the absorption, in civilian life, of ex-Servicemen, particularly the Emergency Commissioned Officers, the Temporary Commissioned officers, the Short Service Regular officers and other "short service" personnel who are now serving in the Army much beyond the schedule, who are going on working, although they ought to have been relieved long ago. How are you going to provide for them, what provision have you made for absorbing in civilian life these men who were trained and disciplined, who are accustomed to command men? And I am pointing out that the panel of Army experts which has been examining the question of reduction of Army personnel is finding it very difficult to solve this problem. Unless you national planners come to their rescue, there is no other alternative.

Two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow. The other day, the hon. Member took 16 minutes. Today he has taken 12 minutes.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am sorry, Sir ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow any more time.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have finished and resume my seat with this request that the Planning Commission would go through the note I had prepared for the Defence Study Group and tell us their views.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very painful for me to ask hon. Members to resume their seats in the midst of interesting speeches. It is a very embarrassing situation for me, but I cannot avoid it. I am not able to satisfy all the Members. Therefore, occasionally, in the midst of very fine speeches, I

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

will have to pull them up. They will kindly bear with me.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): For the last three days we have discussed the report of the Planning Commission from different angles of view. We had the proposals examined, if I may say so, from two extreme points of view. There was one section of view which saw nothing good in it, and rejected it lock, stock and barrel. There was another section which, in its anxiety to out-herod herod, found that these proposals were going to revolutionise our future life and activity, and were going to solve all the basic problems that urgently await solution today.

As I was trying to go through the various chapters of the report—it is difficult to go through them in detail—it struck me that it is not a plan as such. It is really an outline of something that is to be done so that real planning may come at a later stage. In fact, the Prime Minister himself indicated this, that it was more or less a plan for the preparation of the future. At the same time, Sir, there is an inherent defect in the manner in which the proposals have been presented to the House and the country. It is supposed to cover a period of five years, of which two years are already over. Although we tried to find out from various portions of the report as to how much has actually been done during the last two years, as to the amount of money which has already been spent during the last two years, it was difficult to get at the truth; for by only such means alone it is possible for us to know whether the Government and the planners have been able to implement what they have themselves included in the report, and whether there can be a large expectation of their being able to implement them in the future.

So far as the basic conditions for the success of the Plan are concerned, obviously, there is the question of rousing public enthusiasm. Every one has stressed that point. How will public enthusiasm be roused? Not by merely placing two big volumes before the country, but by making them feel that something real is being offered to them, and that if the proposals are implemented, they will have something to look forward to. I know that the problem before the country is not simple—it is extremely complex, complicated and gigantic. But at the same time if more than five years after freedom we say that the country has to wait for another five years to enable the Govern-

ment just to prepare for something that is to produce results later on, well, the patience of the people may well be exhausted. So, the Plan has to be examined from the point of view of its fulfilling some of the urgent needs of the people, so that if they have to make sacrifices, as indeed they have to, they may feel that they are doing it for a cause, for something that will be within their reach as soon as possible. I do not minimise the importance of the work that has been done. We should acknowledge it without any hesitation that for the first time we have got before us valuable information on matters which vitally concern not only the industrial or economic development of the country, but the entire social, cultural and intellectual life of the country. That is a great achievement. It gives us abundant materials, so that, even if mistakes have been committed, even if some wrong directions have been indicated, the Government and the people may see to it that necessary changes are effected in due course. I have no quarrel also with the main objectives. Who could have a quarrel with the main objectives which the planners have laid before themselves—the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the Indian people, the achievement of those objectives which have been laid down in our Constitution—they are fine words, beautiful words, and they have been paraphrased or repeated in the body of the Report. But the main test is whether the actual recommendations are going to satisfy the immediate needs of the people, and if so, to what extent. Another test will be whether what has been said here is capable of being implemented, what is the extent to which importance has been allotted to priorities, and whether we have really touched some of the fundamental problems.

One very ambitious thing which has been undertaken by the Commission is to make an all-out attack on the problems that await solution today. I believe it has been somewhat too ambitious. That has not been attempted so far as I am aware in any other country. It can be done if we have ample resources, manpower, money etc. But if we do not have them, there is the risk of our frittering away the resources which we have at our disposal. We may become Jack of all trades, but master of none.

Now, I shall refer very briefly to one disturbing factor in the proposals, and that deals with finance. I do not wish to go into details, and time will

not permit me to do so. The hon. Finance Minister is not here now. He tried to deal with the figures yesterday, but I for one am not satisfied, as to whether the financial resources which form the pivot of the Plan will really be available during the period of five years. Now, what are the different items on which the income side has been calculated? There is the normal budgetary resources. Here, the average figure calculated is Rs. 147 crores per year. But what is the average of the budgetary surplus of the country during the last five years? From 1948-49 to 1952-53, it comes to Rs. 50 crores; for the Central Government, and minus Rs. 10 crores for the State Governments, which means it is really Rs. 40 crores per year. Rs. 40 crores is the average surplus, and the estimate is based on an average of Rs. 147 crores. Now that is a gap which has to be filled.

Next comes private savings to the public sector. The average calculation is Rs. 104 crores per year, and the average receipts during 1948-49 to 1952-53 has been Rs. 25 crores only. So here is another gap of about Rs. 79 crores per year. Then, one allotment of external aid is exhausted, then remains deficit financing, remains external borrowing, remains internal taxation. There is a limit beyond which internal taxation cannot go. The Taxation Inquiry Committee is yet to be appointed. We do not know what the tax structure of the country will be. But we know that there is not much expectation of our getting much more from taxation, although in a strange way the planners have calculated Rs. 12 crores as a possible income from estates duty under a Bill which is still pending before the House, and which has not been examined. But that Rs. 12 crores has been added on to the pool as an expected income from estates duty. With regard to external borrowing there is a limitation to the amount of money that we can get from outside. I am not against it on principle. But obviously there are certain limits beyond which we should not go. If you go on leaning more and more on the external borrowings, you create a psychological atmosphere in the country, which is disastrous to the best interests of the people as such. You do not make them lean on their self-help, you make them look to some other countries rich or powerful in different parts of the globe who will just decide to send some money either through the international banks or through themselves for the purpose of the so-called elevation of the people of India. There is a limit beyond which in national interest, we should not

Then comes deficit financing. Here also deficit financing means obviously going to Nasik, and it has its results which might destroy the very economic structure of the country. I do not wish to dilate on these figures, but from this it is clear that there is no possibility of our getting the financial resources which form the pivot of the scheme as it stands. With all its defects, with all its weaknesses, if even the money which you think will be available will not come, then what are you going to do? You are launching upon big schemes; are you going to drop them, or are you going to take aid from Nasik and thereby create disaster? This is a point of view which requires more careful dealing. As I said just a while ago, two years have elapsed already. I find during this period of two years, we have spent Rs. 667 crores already. That obviously includes Rs. 156 crores, which has come from external aid. If Rs. 667 crores out of Rs. 2069 crores, which will be the public sector, have already been spent, then Rs. 1400 crores roughly have to be found during the next three years, and I have given you the average which you can expect from these three important items. This is with regard to the public sector.

Now, what about private sector? It is no use, our opposing the private sector. If there is anything wrong with it, rectify it, if you want to do away with the private sector and have only complete State economy, then do it. But in the Plan which you have presented before the country, you have given private sector a definite and an important place in the entire structure. About Rs. 1350 crores has to be collected. If the private sector is dependent on resources which you yourselves are not able to pool together, how do you expect that the private resources will be such as to enable the private sector to function effectively? Now, Sir, that is with regard to finance.

Now, I shall very briefly refer to some of the important items which you have taken in hand. I am keeping before my mind's eye the possibility of creating public enthusiasm. Supposing we succeed in doing it, supposing the Government decides that it will have the cooperation of all concerned, and we will all go out and create the due atmosphere, what is the message that we will carry? We will carry these two volumes, each one of us will carry on our shoulders and say, 'Look at this, this is the future that we have got for you; this is a magnificent picture'. You raise high hopes which will remain

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

unfulfilled. That has been the curse of this country. What assurances, what hopes and what paradise were not offered to the people during the past years? Because the expectations were raised to such a high level and they have not been fulfilled, frustration has come. Frustration is there, disbelief in the capacity and willingness of the Government to deliver the goods is there. It is no use getting angry; it is no use getting annoyed. The problems are there. How are you going to tackle them? We can tackle them if we can take something concrete to them. Now, what are the concrete things that you are taking to the people? First, Sir, standard of living. Take that first thing. What is it that you are telling the people. You are telling them that the standard of living at the end of the five years will be the same as in 1950. Even in the preliminary Plan, you said it will be equal to the 1939 level. That also you have gone back upon now. You are telling that after all the sacrifices and labour you are going to come back to 1950 level.

What about food? No self-sufficiency. I could have understood if we could have gone to the people and said.....

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): May I intervene, Sir? Where is it said that the standard of living will be not higher than that of 1950, at the end of the five years?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That is what is said. One per cent., that comes to that. If the hon. Minister can develop that point, if I am wrong I can be corrected. Then, will it be 1939 level? May I take it that it will be so, Sir? I mean the standard of living and not the standard of income.

Shri Nanda: Much higher than that, Sir.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It will be higher than the 1939 level? Then the hon. Minister must be planning sitting here. This is in the report. Let us hear him when he will reply.

Now, with regard to food, there is no self-sufficiency. All the declarations made by the Prime Minister three years ago that there will be no question of importing foodgrains into India from 1951 have gone to the winds. We have imported more than three million tons for 1952. Three million tons are to be imported at a cost of how much? Fifty crores per million tons which means 150 crores per year; which means, in five years it will be 750 crores of Indian rupees that will have to go out for the purpose.

Shri Nanda: It is not said in the Plan that every year they say nearly three millions will have to be imported.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Does the hon. Member know that it is only 2.6 million tons this year?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Three millions is the average which have to be imported; that is in the Plan.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Much less.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: In the Plan it is said three millions have to be imported.

Shri Nanda: The Plan says categorically that the object is to eliminate imports altogether at the end of the Five-Year Plan.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: The Plan has stated that three millions have to be imported every year.

Shri Nanda: It provides for such an eventuality.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: What is the use of saying like this? You have not read that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, I have read it and, therefore, I say that. What the hon. Member says is not there.

Shri Nanda: It is all provided there.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Now, this Planning Report is like the Mahabharata; you can get anything you like in it. It is the continued import policy that I wanted to emphasise. Socialism is there; communism is there; capitalism is there; private sector is there; public sector is there; everything is there.

Now, so far as food is concerned, I suppose the hon. Member will not contradict me there, the calculations on which the food requirements have been put in the report is 14 ounces per head per day. If you read the Woodhead Commission Report, at the end of the Bengal Famine, after full examination they say that on less than 16 ounces a human being cannot live. So, after five years we are going to tell the people that they are going to get 14 ounces per head per day. That is the planning that we are going to make. Now, so far as the methods of obtaining increased production are concerned, agriculture, rightly speaking, has been given a very strong stress. What are the methods? Is it control or de-control? I was going through the Plan. 7.8 million is the increase you are expecting. That is the object of your scheme. Now, Sir, we have to increase

the yield per acre. The yield has dropped, according to the report, from 619 to 565 per acre, during the last 5 years. Since independence we have lost this and we have to recover it and increase it. So far as the main scheme for production is concerned, how are you going to integrate it with the production of other agricultural needs of the country? Now, here, is it going to be controlled policy or de-controlled policy? I find in one place in the report it is stated that so far as it is possible each farm or village should follow the very plan which will enable it to utilise the available physical resources with the greatest advantage. I quite understand it. That is one way of de-controlled economy that you are thinking of with advice and guidance from the State. Next comes: "It is difficult to forecast the effect of the agricultural programme on the correct pattern with any degree of precision. This is due to the fact that the decision of the cultivator to raise a crop is based on factors like prices, weather conditions, availability of capital resources and supplies which may vary from season to season. Even rice and wheat acreage are diverted to crops like sugar-cane and cotton and jute". It is not controlled economy that you are thinking of. What is the control if this is the way in which the agricultural plans are to be executed? I do not know what sort of planned economy you are going to develop.

Now so far as the integration of the other agricultural products are concerned, you integrated the production of cotton; the prices have gone down; you integrated the production of jute; today the prices have collapsed. People are cursing you. They did not produce rice at your request they took to these. I am not saying that it is an easy matter to tackle all such vast problems in a country like this. But do not then talk of a Plan, talk of advice, of help, of guidance, all leading to increased production and distribution. If you talk of planning, it must be planning 100 per cent. With regard to food we know there are certain difficulties. We have two wizards, one the wizard of the Finance Minister who moves on *terra firma*; we have another wizard, the Food Minister who moves underground and we do not really know between the two what is the food policy of the Government. The third wizard, the Prime Minister, is, of course looking above at the sky. That is another way of doing it. Now amongst these three Ministers you have to decide the food policy. Is it control or decontrol? If it is control there must be control at the time of production, control at the time of procurement, control at the time of distribution.

Have you succeeded in doing it? What disastrous consequences ensued during the last few years due to the mistaken policy of control? Now, this is a vital problem, which unless properly tackled will practically make the entire recommendations regarding the agricultural production useless.

Take for instance, cloth. There also it is difficult to know what exactly the policy of Government is. There is the recent proposal of imposing a cess on mill cloth. I am entirely in favour of doing anything that is possible for the handloom industry. That is a different matter. Here you are playing with one of your biggest industries, the textile industry, which might seriously affect production. After so many years, poor people are getting coarse and medium cloth. Now, you have a sudden artificial stoppage of the medium and coarse cloth by mills by putting this cess on the textile mill industry. There is no suggestion in the report except in two or three lines as to how this very difficult problem is going to be integrated.

Then, take Housing. What is it that you have done? You have taken statistics with regard to the living conditions of 17 lakhs of industrial workers. You have found that 4½ lakhs of industrial workers needed immediate housing accommodation. And, you have made a provision of one lakh and twenty-five thousand during the next five years.

What about the urban areas? In urban areas you own figure shows that you need about 47 lakhs of houses and the total additional urban population comes to nearly one crore and twenty-five lakhs. In the urban areas, what is it that you have given? About 30,000 houses—by way of loans to co-operative societies. This is for the entire urban area; for the rural areas, nil. Only some wishful thinking and some deep sympathy.

12 Noon

Now, what about the slums? I could have understood, if you wanted to catch the imagination of the people, your taking the slum area taking the *basti* areas, which every one has said has been a disrace to India. That would not require enormous sums. If you could have secured that within these five years there would be no *basti* then you could have gone to the people of India and said that you wanted the complete eradication of these slums, which are depriving the people in so many areas of their basic human rights. Take education. What is the provision you have made? We talk about our desire to do away with illiteracy. We abused the British and

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee] said that for 150 years they kept us illiterate. Is illiteracy going to be removed within the next five years? There, you have said that you haven't got the money. It needs Rs. 400 crores. So, all that you are going to do is in respect of 60 per cent. of boys and 40 per cent. of girls. You have artificially reduced the age group; 6 to 14 according to Educational Advisers is the accepted age group. You have reduced it and you have said that you will look after boys and girls of age group between 6 and 11. This is your planning. Where will they go after 11?

Take secondary education. It is nil. You have appointed a Commission. The other day when we put a question to the Education Minister regarding grants for Universities on the basis of the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission, he put his hands into his pocket and said, "*Jeb khali hai kuch nahi hai.*" He appoints another Commission on secondary education and here in the Planning Commission Report not one penny has been given from the Central Government for the reorganisation of secondary education. There is no provision for improvement of salaries and conditions of service of teachers; they are paid wages which even domestic servants will not accept.

Take Universities. You have said, "Well, not expansion but consolidation. That is now the main problem before the country." There is no real provision for reorientation of university education, which is a vital need, if your Plan is to succeed.

Now, what have you done with regard to health? I have full sympathy with the Health Minister. I am glad she is here. But what inadequate provision you have made? Malaria—I am glad you have taken it. Malaria is one item which you have taken. What about tuberculosis? I know the interest which the Health Minister takes in it. There are reasons for me to know what interest she has always taken. This is one of the curses of India. Five lakhs of people are dying per year. You have got the B.C.G. vaccination scheme and you have admitted that lakhs and lakhs of people are infected with tuberculosis germs. You are planning to give 3000 extra beds for the whole of India over a period of five years. This is no planning. Consider the number in the context of the total number of general hospitals in India and the number of beds in all of them. How little provision you have made for expansion. Look at the number of rural dispensaries that you are going to open. You say, "Create

public enthusiasm". Public enthusiasm, yes. Will it be created by a magic wand? By threats of some sort of domination? How will public enthusiasm be created? If you go to the people in concrete terms saying, "These are the matters which we are going to give you", then you can hope for public enthusiasm.

My friend Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh is fortunate. I find that there is one sentence in support of the idea of rural universities. One Deshmukh has conquered another Deshmukh and at least so far as the idea of rural universities is concerned, the idea is there and I believe some sort of result will also ensue some time later.

What about industrialisation? There, you have done something. Some of the schemes with which I myself was very intimately connected are there. I am glad to find them included, but the point is that in regard to industrialisation today two factors have to be remembered. Take cottage industries and small scale industries. You have just played with them. I am glad you have increased the allotment from Rs. 5 to 15 crores. But there is no plan. If planning was required on a nationwide scale, laying down the principles on the basis of which there should be a full integration between small scale industries and large scale industries, this was the one sphere where all intelligence and resources of the Planning Commission should have come in, because this must be the pivot of our future reconstruction. We want to reconstruct our villages. We want to give employment to millions of our people. Obviously, this integrated development of small-scale industries is absent today from our economic reconstruction. There is nothing here. Development councils, reports etc.—all will come in the future. So far as the big industries are concerned, no doubt you have taken some, but what about the basic industries, the defence industries and so on? I do not wish to dilate on them. My hon. friend who spoke before me has mentioned them. But what I want, what India wants, is that there should be more of those industries which are going to manufacture machines. It is imperative that at some time or other we must be free from our dependence on foreign economy. So, the basic thing is that we should collect and concentrate all our energies and put them into big industries for the purpose of manufacturing machinery and other essential requirements, so that whatever machinery we need for our essential requirements whatever we need for developing our country

will come from our soil and we need not go outside.

Steel, you have taken. I am glad you have taken it as one of the basic things, but it is a drop in the ocean. It will give you only 350,000 tons. It is nothing. You yourself say that you want at least 2½ million tons. Here, Sir, I would very specially urge the Government to consider the possibility of using treated timber in place of steel. One of our own men, Dr. Kamesam, is a specialist in this matter. When I was a Minister I tried my best to give him an opportunity, so that the theory which he has expounded and the work which he has actually demonstrated may be given proper recognition by our Government, but I failed. I failed for reasons that I do not wish to go into. But I have got here full reports and the information which, I believe, were with the Planning Minister when this Plan was drafted. The world today is accepting more and more the use of treated timber for various purposes, although in our country we still are confined to steel. This is a very serious matter and if we can deal with it properly, sympathetically, boldly, no matter what our so-called experts in this country say, no matter what our Advisers say, then I am sure we will be able to solve many big problems including the housing problem. We should substitute treated timber for all the purposes for which steel is used in regard to housing and so many other things. This would enable you to proceed where you cannot at present proceed for want of money for buying steel. Do you know that in America today this treated timber is being used by those manufacturing telephones? Does the House know that the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. which controls 70 per cent. of the world's telephones and manufactures 45 million telephones every year is today making use of treated timber for poles and other requirements. But in our country, that is not allowed. This Company has accepted Dr. Kamesam's formula and experiment, and they are going to apply it with regard to, not its entire activity, but a good portion of it. Here I have got a report saying that in America during the war 1 million tons of treated timber were used for constructional and structural purposes where steel was previously used. We still use steel for all our poles. You have made a provision—Mr. Nanda will give me his ear—for about Rs. 30 crores in the Planning Commission Report for transmission and distribution poles for all our river valley projects. And all this steel is going to come from foreign countries. I have got here a

note which has been passed on to the Planning Commission and it shows the various countries in which treated timber is being used for all these purposes. If you today give effect to this new formula, you can save Rs. 30 crores at one moment's notice. I do not wish to go into this in detail, but I would seriously ask Government, although the Planning Commission has referred to the setting up of some authority, to treat this as a matter of national urgency. Immediately appoint a Committee. Place certain experts there. Bring out foreign experts. The F.A.O. of the United Nations has accepted Dr. Kamesam's theory, and it has recommended that it be applied to Burma. If necessary, you get some experts from outside and you settle this matter. You decide that treated timber will be utilised throughout India, wherever possible, in the place of steel.

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar North): But is sufficient timber available in India?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, in India. Not only timber, but bamboo also is available. It is a very delightful thing. It is available and it will go on being available for generations unborn. Treated timber can be used for many of the purposes in regard to housing etc. where steel has been used for so long.

Shri Kanavade Patil: Is not treated timber costlier?

An Hon Member: Has it been tried?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It is being used now.

Pandit L. K. Maitra (Nabadwip): This has also been patented by him.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I am not going into details, but what I am saying is this. This is one aspect of the problem which will revolutionise our future activities and which may reduce to a considerable extent the pressure on our national resources which have been indicated in the Report, and as such it should be followed up.

Shri Nanda: I do not want to interrupt, but I may inform hon. Members that we are fully cognisant of the situation and of the importance of this matter and we are exploring the possibilities and taking action.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not wish to go into that point, but I had to deal with this when I was a Minister. The main difficulty is that you are confronted with specifications. Unless and until these specifications are fulfilled, you will not allow certain articles to be

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

used. And who made these specifications? They were made in the eighteen eighties under British rule. They might have been altered hither and thither, but still we are under the shadow of some sort of British High Command so far as the working of these departments is concerned. That slave mentality must go. I am not saying that it is being done deliberately, but this slave mentality is still there, that we must follow the same specifications which the British interests had laid down for their colonial purposes and that we must not make any alterations.

Now, so far as the river valley projects are concerned, I have myself visited some of them and some mistakes might have been done. Dr. Saha was with me. I do not see eye to eye with him with regard to the development of these institutions. Mistakes have been done undoubtedly, but these are magnificent performances, of which India can be proud,—whether it is Sindri, whether it is Damodar Valley, or whether it is the Chittaranjan factory. Wherever defects crop up, remove them, and they have to be removed. Unless you have some sort of machinery for checking the continued activities of all these State institutions, in future the situation will become disastrous. You, Sir, as Chairman of the Estimates Committee have brought out so many ugly things. We have got to see that we do not repeat those mistakes, but who can deny that our Indian youths are today receiving their proper training and they are today in their posts and they are doing things which India expects her more educated and technically-minded sons to do?

Now, with regard to the big schemes that have been taken up, two omissions I find here. One is the Krishna Valley Project, where the name has been mentioned and the amount is shown by giving dots. Fill up the gap with regard to that, because this matter has been hanging on for a considerable time and now we should be able to take a decision. I would also enquire what has happened in regard to the Ganga Barrage scheme. It is a vital project for West Bengal not only for West Bengal but for the continuance of the Calcutta Port itself. One important factor arises out of this. If you can have this Ganga Barrage, then you can open up transport facilities right from West Bengal to Northern India through Ganga and it will not be necessary for you to depend upon 450 miles long route through Pakistan which you have to depend on today. So there also, for inter-communication from one

part of India to another it will be a vital thing, apart from its effects on Calcutta and the problem of water supply. Well, that scheme, I am told, has been before the Planning Commission and more or less an assurance was given that it will be given priority and taken in hand.

I do not wish to go into further details. I have spoken for quite a long time. I shall now conclude by saying one or two things about some general features. One is rehabilitation. There practically very little provision has been made. The Planning Commission thinks that after two years rehabilitation will not be necessary. I was told when I appeared before the Planning Commission that although the figure is being put down for two years, the provision will continue. The new situation which has arisen by the arrival of East Bengal refugees has not been given its proper place. One sentence has been added at the end that this matter will also have to be considered at some stage. That point should not be ignored as a part of complete reorganisation of the economy of the country.

Then with regard to middle class unemployment, I would have liked some specific provision made. Of course, 50 lakhs of people will be employed. It is stated here. But it is very difficult to check it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Seventy lakhs.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It has risen to seventy lakhs within two or three days!

Now, so far as the present position of trade and industry is concerned, your jute industry is tottering; your tea industry is collapsing; I do not know in what way your textile industry will develop. You think of touching banks and insurance companies, although they are not mentioned in your scheme at all. Now, so far as the present trade position of the country is concerned, a depression has come. The unemployment problem facing you is a political issue also. Who will carry your message to the people? They are your middle class. They are the people who have made India free. I know, Sir, the Finance Minister one day said that the middle class will disappear from India. I do not share his view. Why should they disappear? We have built up the freedom of this country; we have contributed our share for the cultural and social development of the country. Is it not necessary that you should take up this problem through education, through suitable opportunities being given to them, through development of small industries, not on paper, but in reality,

linked up with the establishment of organisations which will give them raw materials which will take charge of the marketing conditions which will give them adequate training? You should prepare a structure whereby the youth of India will feel that this scheme is going to help them.

You have talked of public support. You have started the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I was invited by the Prime Minister to join the National Advisory Committee. I accepted the invitation. But I am not at all satisfied with the working of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. We have received complaints from all provinces that it is steadily developing into an organisation which is really meant for Congress purposes. It may appear at the top to be all right. But something is happening and many people are not wanted because of their party affiliations. If you do not want us say so; we shall be very glad to remain out and leave the thing to you—you do it. But do not talk in two voices at the same time. Do not say you want public cooperation and you have got the Bharat Sevak Samaj for that purpose and at the same time go on developing it as a *benami* Congress show. Do not allow that to be built up on party lines.

The other day the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh organised a campaign for ban on cow slaughter, a campaign for cow protection. There was nothing wrong in it. Now immediately no less a person than the Prime Minister himself scented in it a political move and called it a political stunt. A circular was issued by the Congress 'don't associate with this movement'. Two and a half crores of citizens of India, including Babu Purushotam Das Tandon—supported this move. There was no politics in it. And so far as the cow protection, ban on cow slaughter is concerned, did not the Congress do it? What did Gandhiji himself say: just as Swaraj is important, it is equally important that cow slaughter must be stopped and that the cow must be protected in India. What did your own Committee appointed when Raiendra Babu was the Food Minister say? Did it not say that the preservation of the cow is a big social and economic problem that affects the soul of India and that problem has to be taken up? Now, supposing some organisation takes it up. You should come out and cooperate with it. If there is anything political in it, by all means expose it. But if they make an honest attempt, why do you not help them?

So you do not care for public co-operation. Public cooperation will come provided certain essential conditions are fulfilled. If you come forward with a sincere call that you really want to build up an economy, not meant merely for the privileged or favoured few, but for the millions of down-trodden people, not on paper, but in reality, if you take such a message to them, there is bound to be public co-operation. Mr. Patil said the other day that in Germany so many people came out and without charging a single penny they gave their labour of love for the construction of roads, construction of buildings and reconstruction of factories. Can the people of India not do it, Sir? They can do it without any doubt whatever, provided that the message comes, the call comes, and provided the prospect is placed before them that if they give their life-blood, the dream will be realised not after seventy years, or fifty years, but something positive will be achieved in the course of the next four or five years. If today the Prime Minister, the Congress and the Government in power are prepared to give this call and sit together, we are prepared to work out this plan which will really bring salvation to the people in concrete forms. There will be no opposition from any hon. Member and there will be no question of denying cooperation to such a movement. We are anxious to give you cooperation. We are not enemies sitting face to face before each other. You feel for the country; we feel for the country as well. We want that this country should develop; we know that the political freedom will be meaningless and fruitless if it is not followed by economic freedom and by social equality. But let us proceed not on party lines. Let there be more tolerance; let there be more appreciation of the other man's point of view. If some of us do not agree with you, do not see eye to eye with you, do not immediately think that we are traitors or enemies of the country. We are here to serve the country and that is the spirit in which I have spoken. I have given you certain constructive suggestions; I have indicated certain lacunae. It is a beautiful cage that you have prepared. It may not be solid gold. It may be gold-painted; but the bird which is there is not a bird that has life. You have painted something. True but give life to it—let it be a living one. In what you have created there is lack of real enthusiasm of life. It shows tremendous intelligence; it shows tremendous driving power of the people who have been associated with it and I certainly, without any hesitation, per-

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

my tribute not only to the persons at the top, but also to men below who worked in the Planning Commission for the last one year or so. I know some of them and how they were genuinely imbued with an idea of producing something which will carry the message to the people.

I am not blaming anybody, but let us judge it dispassionately on its merits. Are we in a position to take this message, face the country and seek their help? As the planners themselves have admitted the Plan will have to be modified in a realistic manner.

Lastly, I would suggest that we should have regular reports placed before the House. This is very important. We should have at the end of each year a fully documented report indicating what progress has been made in which direction and in what manner. If we know that and if the public is taken into confidence, that will act as a check on the Government. I do not think the Planning Commission is necessary at all now. The Commission has done its job. Now it is a question of implementation and let it be handed over to some Planning Minister. If the Prime Minister himself takes it up, nothing could be better than that. That was his life's dream and in the next three years he will be able to give that enthusiasm to the whole Plan which it deserves and which he alone can give, so far as Government is concerned. But let it be taken up by Government, because implementation is a difficult thing. Your administrative machinery—as you know it much better than other people—is somehow cracking. You will have to tune it up. You may do something in your plan, your administration may do something else. So far as thousands and lacs of poor people, pedlars, traders, the *dhukandars* and the small manufacturers are concerned, with whom we come in to contact, we see they are there, struggling hard. The machinery is there. They are dying to do something for the country. But they get no help, they do not get the resources, the supplies, and their entire economy is collapsing. Something glorious you are building at the top. But what about the bottom? It is cracking. Unless you can combine the two, your plan will disappear.

If I have spoken in this line I have done so because I have my experience of the Government for two and a half years. I know the difficulties of the Government, its rigidity and the obstacles which stand in the way. And I know also the people's feelings today.

I am in touch with both sides and therefore I have spoken in this manner. I have no desire to hurt anybody's feelings. But I have spoken with a genuine desire that we should take this opportunity of revising some of the basic features and presenting something before the country which will bring real light to them and not merely shadow and promises that will not materialise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. Das. Hon. Members will confine themselves to fifteen and ten minutes hereafter.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): I feel really very happy that my esteemed friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee has supported the motion moved by the Leader of the House. In his usual way he has offered criticism and made observations on the constructive level and not so much on the destructive, as he could have done. One feels happy that he, who is almost the main leader of the Opposition, has supported the resolution that has been moved by our leader.

Sir, there is too much noise and I cannot address the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be less noise in the House please.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: No noise. Why less noise?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some noise is inevitable!

Shri B. Das: Dr. Mookerjee emphasized on the implementation of the first Five Year Plan. He threw out one or two suggestions with which I entirely agree.

I suggest there should be a definite, single Member in the Cabinet called the Planning Minister who should not have any other work, any other portfolio.

Some Hon. Members: We cannot hear the hon. Member at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. Das: I was saying that I entirely agree with Dr. Mookerjee that there should be a Minister in the Cabinet who will be known as the Planning Minister or the Executive Minister of Planning to see that the objectives of the plan are carried out. (Some Hon. Members: There is one.) That Minister must not be a person sitting at Delhi. He must be touring all over India to see to the execution of the plan, to see that the huge expenditure is properly incurred, and to co-ordinate the work in the public sector.

and in the private sector. That Planning Minister must be guided by an Accountant-General of Planning. Expenditure has been made by the present Planning Minister in various sectors which have gone wrong because the engineers and others that control planning never bother about the accounting or amount the proper budgeting of their expenditure. That must be rectified. I also suggest that if necessary an Act of Parliament should be passed to empower the Planning Minister to authorise in turn the executives of planning to take certain action which at present they have to seek under various other Acts and which do not properly apply. And that Act should empower him to control and to punish executive officers who go astray. If that is not done, the working of the Planning Ministry will not result in any good.

I referred the other day, and I refer again today, to the huge expenditure on the grow more food campaign which has all resulted in a fiasco—the Rs. 75 or Rs. 78 crores spent so far in the grow more food campaign. That sort of spirit should not be the practice in the Planning Ministry. It should function just as in war period the Production Ministry in England functioned. The result will be judged on production. Inefficient officers must be done away with.

I suggest further that there should be an efficiency squad or Efficiency Inspectorate who will tour from State to State, and if they find the progress of expenditure is not in line with the result produced they will have the power to report about it and the Planning Minister will be empowered under this Act to dismiss those heads of sectors or organisational heads who are thinking in patterns of the grow more food campaign expenditure and not planning expenditure.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about the Minister himself?

Shri B. Das: Much has been said on the one side or the other about nationalisation. My leader, the Prime Minister, made it clear that at present no money should be spent on acquisition of industries from private sector. We did acquire the Railways. We have acquired other industries. What do we find? The moment the Railways became State-owned, the labour expanded and demanded high wages and labour set down their tools. They do not want to work. (Some Hon. Members: No, no.) There are labour leaders on the floor of the House who advocate the cause of the railway workers. But do they

produce full quota? They must "produce or perish" instead of demanding "no work and more wages." That has been the practice of the biggest State-owned industry, the Railways. The other State-owned industries are following it up. Therefore, in the private sector my friend Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand and other industrialists are finding trouble in their sector. There is always threat of strikes.

If we want universal co-operation I appeal to the labour leaders on my side and to the socialist leaders on the other side who always advocate more payment to the workers, that the worker must work the minimum before he is entitled to any minimum wages. If that is done, then alone will this planning be successful. Production will be ensured.

I am surprised that an astute person like my friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee should ridicule deficit financing. His is a dynamic personality. He should be sitting there in the Treasury Benches and assisting the Planning Commission members and should have produced the planning report. When he resigned in 1950, I appealed to him not to resign but to remain in the Government and help the country to advance. There is nothing wrong in deficit financing if it leads to more production and more resources are built up. This is done everywhere and India must have recourse to it.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

The Planning Commission Report nowhere talks of economy measures. For the implementation of its Report the Planning Commission may increase the staff but economy must be the watchword. If there is failure in the various Ministries of the Government of India, how can the Government expect the Planning Commission to be successful and deliver the goods. There are Part C States for whom the Planning Commission has allotted money. There is no necessity for the existence of these Part C States. They must be merged into the neighbouring Provinces. Creating Chief Commissioners' Provinces, Legislative Assemblies, etc., experiments on a lavish scale ought not to be permitted. How many minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: 5 minutes more.

Shri B. Das: Therefore, I do hope that the Planning Minister who will be in executive charge in the implementation of this plan—I hope he will be a Member of the Cabinet—will insist on

[Shri B. Das]

his colleagues in the Cabinet to introduce economy in every sphere of life so that the expenditure on planning may be properly looked after.

My friend, Dr. Mookerjee talked of steel. Orissa is vitally concerned with the establishment of a steel factory. In 1949 we would have got the steel factory but somehow that money meant for the Orissa Factory went to the two Steel Factories of Bengal which have recently been combined. Because Dr. Mookerjee came from Bengal, he perhaps wanted a huge steel factory in Bengal but before that the Government of India was committed to the Hirakud Project. Now the revised estimate of that is Rs. 92 crores. We will produce electricity. It must be used in industry. Sometimes we hear that Madhya Pradesh will have the steel factory, sometimes we hear that Orissa will have the steel factory. If it is proper planning, it is Orissa's.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Madhya Pradesh is not getting a steel plant.

Shri B. Das: I am sorry for you. I am glad for myself. Orissa will get a steel factory.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is going somewhere else.

Shri B. Das: My friend knows more than anyone else.

It is no use having multi purpose projects when you cannot provide the necessary industrial load to them. That is my point for the Orissa State. Orissa is saddled with the Hirakud Project. Of course, the Government of India is the care-taker and the CWINC the Adviser. For the last one and a half years, we have heard a lot of stories that Hirakud Project is not properly planned. It was a multi-purpose Project. The planners and financiers were the Government of India and the Consulting Engineers, the CWINC. They have planned only for the construction of the dam. The multi-purpose activity of the project has not been considered at all. Perhaps the Government of India does not have in their minds the multipurpose activities of Hirakud. I am very sad and sorrowful that Orissa is saddled with huge debts. During the course of construction, we are being charged 3½ per cent. interest on the money spent so far. We do not want to be burdened with unnecessary wastage of expenditure and the multi-purpose activities of the Hirakud Project

must be implemented. If it is not done, I blame the Government of India and let them not say that it is the duty of the people of Orissa and the Orissa Government to attend to multi-purpose activities of that Project. This was one of the conditions when the Orissa Government entered into the first agreement with the Government of India.

I wholeheartedly support the resolution. I give my general support. What the resolution says is this "This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programme of development contained in the Five Year Plan.....". That is, the general approval is needed from the House and I do hope my esteemed friend, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee will change his views and give his general approval.

Shri Tandon (Allahabad Dist.—West): I am thankful to you, Sir, for having called me to speak but I do not wish to speak when the Ministers are absent here. I shall thank you if you will permit me to speak when some of those who have sponsored this Report are present in the House.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): The absence of Ministers is more striking than their presence.

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member to start speaking.

Shri Tandon: I have not been able to follow your remarks.

Mr. Chairman: I have not yet made any remarks. I am requesting the hon. Member to start speaking and by that time the Ministers will be in their seats. I will just send a word and they will come.

Shri Tandon: You might call me when they are here. I have to be very short. I am not a long-worded speaker. I have got to make a few remarks, particularly to those who are responsible for this Report. I have not to talk to the opposition.

Mr. Chairman: When once I have called a Member to speak and if he does not avail of the opportunity.....

Shri Tandon: I shall obey your direction.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Shall we adjourn for the sake of the Ministers?

Shri Tandon: May I begin, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

श्री टंडन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति : मेहरबानी करके

अंगरेजी में बोलिये ।

श्री टंडन : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप लोग हिन्दी सीख सकेंगे, अगर मुझे समझने का यत्न करेंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed in his own way.

श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति : मगर बात यह है कि, बी मस्ट अंडरस्टैंड (we must understand) ।

श्री टंडन : मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर आप ध्यान देंगे तो जो मैं कहता हूँ उस का ९० प्रतिशत समझ जायेंगे ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): The hon. Member is speaking perfect English.

Shri Tandon: I never said I could not speak English.

An Hon. Member: We want the hon. Member to speak in English because we do not want our Members who do not understand Hindustani to misunderstand.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the hon. Member is concerned, he fully knows his position and his point of view is also known to the hon. Members. He wants everyone of those Members who do not understand Hindustani to understand it. They will not be able to understand it unless they allow him to speak in Hindustani and try to understand those who speak in Hindi.

Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur): This is not the way of making us Hindi minded.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We are not considering this question. We are just discussing the Five-Year Plan.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): In view of the importance of the subject, I request him to speak in English, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Member may speak in English.

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा (सीकर) : हम निवेदन करेंगे कि महोदय हिन्दी में ही भाषण करें ।

श्री टंडन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में संदेह नहीं है कि जो

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Does not the hon. Member want us to understand?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. No use repeating the same thing over and over again.

श्री टंडन : जो रिपोर्ट पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित की गई है उस पर परीक्षित किया गया है और उस में देश भक्ति और देश की चिन्ता अच्छी तरह से प्रकट हो रही है । परन्तु मेरे ऊपर यह प्रभाव पड़ा है कि देशभक्ति और बुद्धि की कमी न होते हुए भी जिस दिशा में रिपोर्ट दी गई है उस से हमारे देश में कोई नई सृष्टि, नई सुन्दर रचना, जिस को हम देखना चाहते हैं, नहीं आने वाली है । मैं यह आशा करता था और अब भी मैं, अपने इन भाइयों को जिन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट लिखी है यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि वे गांवों की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दें, गांवों की एक नई रचना करें । मैं ने पहले एक बार यह रखा था और इस समय यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस समय यह है कि नये गांव बसाये जायें, या पुराने गांव इस प्रकार से ठीक किये जायें कि वहां आप से आप एक सौन्दर्य हमें दिखाई पड़े । गांव में मैं कहीं भी जाता हूँ, विशेषकर उत्तरी भारत में, तो मुझे बस्तियां गन्दी दिखाई पड़ती हैं । बड़े मकान भी हैं, बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान भी हैं, बिहार के जमींदारों के और उत्तर प्रदेश के जमींदारों के, परन्तु चारों तरफ गांव गन्दे बसे हुए हैं । मैं तो सब से पहले इधर ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ । आप उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, दें । लेकिन जहां पहले और पीछे का क्रम आता है, वहां सब से पहले मैं इस प्रश्न को रखता हूँ कि आप गांवों को अच्छा बनावें सुन्दर बनावें । ये गांव जो आज बसे हुए हैं वे, ऐसा मालूम होता है, तीन तीन सी चार चार सी वर्ष पहले के बने हुए हैं, उस समय के बसे हुए हैं जब लोग डाकुओं से डर

[श्री टंडन]

ये, जब वे घस घस कर पास म रहना चाहते थे । उस समय बक्स जैसे मकान या बक्स जैसे मोहल्ले अच्छे समझे जाते थे । यह मुहावरा उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रचलित है कि यह मोहल्ला क्या है, बक्स है, यानी मकान घुसे घुसे पास पास बसे हुए हैं । इस का परिणाम यह है कि अगर एक घर में बीमारी है तो वह आगे फैलती है । एक घर में अगर बाग लगे तो गांव का गांव जलता है । कहीं गलियां ठीक नहीं हैं । जो छोटी छोटी गलियां हैं उन में बच्चे शौच करते हैं । गन्दगी चारों ओर दिखाई देती है । यह स्थिति है । इस स्थिति को तीव्रता के साथ ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है और अगर इस कार्य के लिये हम ने दो चार अरब रुपया अलग कर दिया होता तो ठीक होता । आप ने, अर्थात् इस रिपोर्ट के तैयार करने वालों ने, २० अरब और ६९ करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की योजना बनाई है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस २० अरब ६९ करोड़ रुपये में से अगर आप दो चार अरब रुपया इस काम के लिये दें कि गांव की नई रचना हो तो उस का कहीं अधिक अपेक्षाकृत लाभ होता । इधर आप ने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया । मेरा सुझाव है कि अब भी उधर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि गांव के प्रत्येक घर के लिये जो नये गांव बसते हैं उन में प्रत्येक कुटुम्ब के लिये, पांच सात आदमियों के कुटुम्ब के लिये आप आधी एकड़ भूमि दें । मेरा सुझाव है कि आधी एकड़ भूमि, लगभग २४०० वर्ग गज भूमि एक एक घर की आप दें । फिर आप देखें कि कौसी सुन्दर बसती बसती है । तब यह आप का क्षय रोग और मलेरिया का प्रश्न ही गांवों में नहीं रहेगा और ये चीजें फिर सुनाई नहीं देंगी । दवाइयों पर रुपये खर्च करना बुद्धिमानी नहीं है । बुद्धिमानी यह है कि बस्तियां ऐसी बनाइये

कि लोग स्वास्थ्य से रहें और बीमारी का प्रश्न ही न आये । सफाई आप से आप होगी । वहां सड़कें हों, कुछ कतारें हों, इस तरह से गांव बसाइये । एक एक घर के बीच में आधी एकड़ जमीन हो । उस घर के चारों ओर बाटिका हो, वृक्ष हों, जिस से सौन्दर्य का रूप दिखाई पड़े । सुन्दरता वृक्षों से आती है, हरियाली से आती है, यह तो सब का अनुभव है । हमारे कवि लोग भी जब गान करते हैं सुन्दरता की तरफ बिना हरियाली के वर्णन के उन की कविता पूरी नहीं हो पाती । मैं स्वप्न देखता हूं कि हमारे यहां इस तरह के घर हों जिन में हर एक में हरियाली और बाटिका हो । मैं ने इस तरह की चीज कुछ दक्षिण में तो देखी । घूमते हुए मुझे त्रावनकोर-कोचीन में तो कुछ ऐसे दृश्य दिखाई दिये । परन्तु उत्तरी भारत में यह नहीं है । क्या बिहार, क्या बंगाल और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, कहीं नहीं है । मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि इस तरह से नई सृष्टि की जाये ।

इस क्रम में एक दूसरा गुण और है । आज मेरा कथन यह है कि हमारे देश में वस्तुओं की बरबादी कई दिशाओं में बहुत है । वेस्टफुलनेस (wastefulness) केवल शासन में ही नहीं है । मैं एक मिनिट बाद उस की बात करता हूं । परन्तु जिन उपयोगी चीजों की हम रक्षा कर सकते हैं वह रक्षा हम नहीं कर रहे हैं । आप का ध्यान भी देश के मल मूत्र की तस्फ नहीं जाता ; आप का रुपयों पैसों पर ध्यान जाता है, सोने चांदी पर ध्यान जाता है, मगर देश के मल मूत्र पर ध्यान नहीं जाता । आवश्यकता है कि देश के मल मूत्र की हम रक्षा करें । उस में बड़ी सम्पत्ति है । अगर हर एक घर में आप आधी एकड़ भूमि देंगे, जैसा मेरा सुझाव है, तो उस घर का मल मूत्र वहां की मिट्टी में जायेगा । छः इंच मिट्टी के नीचे मल मूत्र सुवर्ण होता है ।

मेरा यही सुझाव नगरों के लिये भी है। आज की तरह उन को न रखिये। आधा एकड़ आप वहां नहीं दे सकेंगे। परन्तु यह सिद्धान्त स्मरण रखने के योग्य है कि प्रत्येक घर के साथ बाटिका हो। यह कहना कि भूमि कहां है दिल्कुल व्यर्थ की बात है। भूमि है हर जगह पर हर गांव के साथ रास्ता निकालने की बात है। हर गांव के साथ भूमि मिल सकेगी।

बहुत व्यौरों में तो मैं जा नहीं सकता, यह इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है। परन्तु दूसरा मोटा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि आप ने इस रिपोर्ट में फिर कंट्रोल (control) की चर्चा की है और कंट्रोल की चर्चा करते हुए सीलिंग प्राइसेज (ceiling prices) (यह रिपोर्ट के शब्द हैं) रखने की बात की है। सीलिंग प्राइसेज अर्थात् निश्चित अधिकतम मूल्य बांधने के क्रम का हमें खूब अनुभव हो चुका है और कौन ऐसा बचा होगा जिस को इस का अनुभव न हुआ हो। घर घर में बेईमानी हुई है। सीलिंग प्राइसेज की वजह से। जाति की जाति और नगर के नगर बेईमान बनाये गये हैं। मैं ने एक रोज उदाहरण दिया था कि खुले बाजार में चना जिस की सीलिंग प्राइस गवर्नमेंट की ओर से १२ रुपये मन थी वह १९ और २० रुपये मन बिक रहा था। इसी तरह गुड़ का भी मैं यहां पर उदाहरण दे चुका हूं। और भी कितने ही उदाहरण मैं आप को दे सकता हूं कि आप ने एक वस्तु की सीलिंग प्राइस रख दी, अर्थात् इस से अधिक भाव पर वह वस्तु न बिक पायेगी, परन्तु परिणाम उस का यह हुआ है कि उस से अधिक भाव पर वह खुले बाजार में बिकी। आप की आंखों के सामने बिकी लेकिन आप में साहस नहीं है कि आप उस अपराध करने वाले के विरुद्ध कोई मुकदमा चला सकें। दो मिनिस्टर जो यहां इस समय बैठे हुए हैं मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि उन की

इस चीज का अनुभव है या नहीं, मैं चाहता था कि इस वक्त फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद होते। मैं जो बात कह रहा हूं वह ठीक है या नहीं, उस की छान बीन गवर्नमेंट करे, उस की नाक के नीचे सीलिंग प्राइस से ज्यादा ऊंचे दाम पर वस्तुएं बिकती हैं, परन्तु अपराध करने वालों के विरुद्ध वह मुकदमा नहीं चला सकती। मैं ने इस चीज की तरफ एक मिनिस्टर का ध्यान खींचा था। उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया कि हमें भी तो इसी बाजार भाव पर खरीदना पड़ता है। आखिर यह क्या तमाशा है क्या! शासन है!

बाबू राधनारायण सिंह : (हजारीबाग—पश्चिम) : तमाशा है।

श्री टंडन : आप जानते हैं कि जो कार्यवाही आप कर रहे हैं, उस से बेईमानी फैलती है, लेकिन फिर भी आप वही कार्यवाही करते हैं। आप को लोगों की रोटी और भौतिक चीजों का तो ख्याल है, लेकिन लोगों की आत्मा कहां जा रही है, गडहे में गिर रही है उधर बिल्कुल आप का ध्यान नहीं है। गांधी जी चले गये, आप आज गांधी जी से लाखों कोस दूर बहते चले जा रहे हैं। शासन कर्ताओं के लिये गांधी जी का नाम लेना असत्य है। गांधी जी सत्य को सब से ऊपर रखते थे, क्या आप आज जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वह सत्य की रक्षा करेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि योजना बनाने वाले यह देखें कि सीलिंग प्राइस और सत्य दोनों अलग अलग वस्तुएं हैं, सीलिंग प्राइस और सत्य का मेल नहीं हो सकता। अपन अनुभव के बाद सीलिंग प्राइस के क्रम को फिर रखना सिवाय अशुद्ध स्वप्न देखने के और कुछ नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अब तो आप को उस का स्वप्न नहीं देखना चाहिये और प्राप्त किये गये अनुभव से आप को लाभ उठाना चाहिये

[श्री टंडन]

कंट्रोल की बात आप करते हैं, कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, इसे मैं भी जानता हूँ, नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। लेकिन केवल कीमत पर ही कंट्रोल नहीं, मुख्य चीज तो यह होनी चाहिये कि जीवन पर एक कंट्रोल और नियंत्रण हो, लेकिन आज जीवन पर वह कंट्रोल कहाँ है, कंट्रोल अपने ऊपर और अपने शासन पर और अपने कार्यकर्त्ताओं पर होना चाहिये। पहला कंट्रोल यह है। अगर आप का कंट्रोल अपने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (administration) और अपने आदमियों पर नहीं है, तो यह सारी योजना जो कमीशन की आप ने बनाई है, यह ठह जायेगी और ठहरेगी नहीं। मैं इधर आप का ध्यान दिलाता चाहता हूँ और आप को साफ साफ बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि: अगर आप सरकारी कार्यकर्त्ताओं का ठीक मसाला तैयार नहीं करते और ऐसे आदमी नहीं ला सकते जो आप के भावों को ठीक तरह समझ कर उन पर अमल करें, तब फिर यह जितनी रिपोर्ट और योजना है शेखचिल्ली की कहानी रह जायेगी। शेखचिल्ली ने भी बड़ी एक योजना बनाई थी कि मेरे कुटुम्ब में यह होगा और वह होगा। अपने मन में बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा ढांचा उस ने बनाया था, लेकिन जो सिर से उस के हांडी लुढ़की तो सब ढांचा ढह गया। (हस्रो) मैं यह हंसी के लिये नहीं कहता, यह गहरी चीज है, अगर आप के आदमी ठीक नहीं चल सकेंगे तो आप की यह सारी रिपोर्टें ढह जायेगी। आदमी अर्थात् मसाला आप के पास जैसा है वह आप जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। इस को यहीं छोड़ कर अब मैं एक दूसरी बात पर आता हूँ।

आप ने बीस अरब का खर्चा इस में कूता है और आप को चिन्ता है कि वह रुपया किसी प्रकार आये। आप ने अनुमान किया है कि आप टैक्सों के द्वारा और जनता कि बचत से बारह अरब रुपया प्राप्त कर

लेंगे। आप ने अपनी आमदनी से भी अधिक खर्चा कूता है। आप ने डेफिसिट बजेटिंग (deficit budgeting) की बात कही है। मैं इतने बड़े डेफिसिट बजट के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। छोटी मोटी डेफिसिट एक अलग चीज होती है। मैं इस समय ब्यांरों में नहीं जाता, लेकिन मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप रुपया बचाना चाहें तो बचाने की बहुत गुंजायश है। आप के खर्च में बहुत रुपया बर्बाद हो रहा है। अभी उम रोज मैं ने पढ़ा था कि हमारे भाई नन्दा जी ने इंजीनियरों से बात करते हुए कहा था कि आप लोग अपना नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा करें। मुझ को अपने भाई की वह बात अच्छी लगी थी और इसलिये अच्छी लगी थी कि यह इंजीनियरिंग विभाग बहुत अधिक रुपया व्यय करने वाला विभाग है। उस में खूब रिश्वतखोरी चलती है और यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। यह एक मशहूर बात है।

श्री सी० डी० पांडे (जिला ननीताल व जिला अलमोड़ा—दक्षिण पश्चिम व जिला बरेली—उत्तर): हमारे फीरोज भाई कहते हैं कि उधर हीराकुड में बहुत है।

श्री टंडन: इस प्रकार का काम ज्यादा है और उस में इंजीनियरों का ही हाथ होगा। श्री नन्दा जी बहुत करेंगे तो कहीं कहीं चले जायेंगे, लेकिन क्या उन की बात चल पायेगी? मुझे तो संदेह है कि इस विषय में गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों की सृष्टि इतनी जल्द बदलने वाली नहीं है। मैं तो देख रहा हूँ कि आज सरकारी आदमियों में ईमानदारी मुश्किल से मिल रही है। मैं यह बात खूब नाप तोल कर कह रहा हूँ कि नौकरी में अधिकतर आदमी जहाँ उस को अवसर मिलता है बेईमानी करते हैं और रिश्वत लेने को तैयार रहते हैं और यह कोई छिपी बात

नहीं है। जुडीचरी (judiciary) में नीचे का जो अमला है, जज (judges) के ऊपर मैं आक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूँ, नीचे के अमले में रिस्वतगोरी खुली चलती है। सप्लाई विभाग का लग भग एक एक इंस्पेक्टर खुली तौर पर रुपया खाता है। इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में जो ठेकेदार हैं उन के ऊंचे ऊंचे महल उठे हुए हैं। क्या उन्होंने ने सही तरीके से रुपया पंदा कर के बनाये हैं? इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के आदमियों का एक निश्चित कमोशन बंधा हुआ होता है, और इंजीनियर और ओवरसिडर इस तरह नाजायज तौर से रुपया कमाते हैं। अगर आप बजाय प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के रुपया बचाने के हेतु कंट्रोल करते तो इस रिपोर्ट के सफल होने की अधिक आशा होती।

मैं अपने अनुभव से यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि सरकारी विभागों में किस तरह से रुपया लीकेज (leakage) होने के कारण बर्बाद हो रहा है। सिर्फ लीकेज से ही नहीं, उस में तो एक छोटा सा सूराख होता है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि रुपया यहां बड़े पाइप के जरिये बहाया जाता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि जल्दी उस का अनुभव लोगों को नहीं होता है। मैं आप को अपने अनुभव की बात बतलाता हूँ। मैं यह बात अपने मित्र वित्त विभाग के राज्य मंत्री को अता चुका था। मैं चाहता था कि आज श्री देशमुख जी यहां पर होते और वह इस को सुनते। अभी कल की ही तो बात है जब उन्होंने ने औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के लिये एक कमेटी की स्थापना की घोषणा की थी, अर्थात् अंग्रेजी में जिस को इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन कहते हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमेटी की नियुक्ति करने की उन्होंने कल घोषणा की थी, क्योंकि यहां पर यह आक्षेप किया गया था कि उस में व्यापारियों ने रुपया उचित रीति से उधार नहीं लिया है। यह घोषणा कर के उन्होंने ने साहस का काम

किया और मैं उन्हें इस के लिये बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं उन के सामने अब दूसरी बात रखने जा रहा हूँ। पहली तो सन्देह की बात हो सकती थी, लेकिन जो मैं अब बतलाऊंगा वह प्रमाण की बात है। मैं यह बात आप के सामने रखने जा रहा हूँ जो अभी तक अखबारों में आई नहीं है और जिस के बारे में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी नहीं मालूम है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप को तो मालूम है।

श्री टंडन : मुझ को तो मालूम है ही, और मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो कभी अनुमान नहीं कर सकता था कि किसी भी शासन में मुझे यह अनुभव होगा। मुझ को तो अन्धेर नगरी की बात याद आने लगी।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी (नई दिल्ली) :
चौपट राजा। (हंसी)

श्री टंडन : आप हंसिये नहीं, तो मेरे ऊपर बड़ी कृपा होगी। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है, मेरे लिये तो रोने का है हंसने का नहीं। मैं सन् १९४८ की बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं यहां पर कांस्टीटुएन्ट ऐसेम्बली (Constituent Assembly) का मेम्बर था। कानपुर में एक मेरे जाने हुए बड़े अच्छे कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता हैं। उन के भाई यहां रहते हैं, दिल्ली में। उन सज्जन से मेरा अच्छा परिचय है, उन के एक भाई मेरे पास आये। उन्होंने ने मुझ से अपनी कथा कही कि उन को अपन १६ हजार रुपया बकाया सेन्ट्रल रेवेन्यू के ऐकाउन्टेन्ट जेनरल के कार्यालय से मिलना था। वह बहुत रोज तक पड़ा रहा। यहां जो लड़ाई का बचा हुआ मलबा बिकता है

[श्री टंडन]

उस का एक विभाग है जिस को डिस्पोजल्स (disposals) विभाग कहते हैं, उस में से वह साहब कुछ खरीदने वाले थे और उस के वास्ते उन्होंने ने वह रुपया जमा किया था। जब काम खत्म हो गया तो उन्होंने ने चाहा कि जमानत का रुपया वापस मिले। वह मुश्किल से उन्हें मिला जिस में लगभग दो वर्ष लगे।

एक क्लर्क ने आ कर उन के हाथ में एक चैक दिया और कहा कि यह आप का चैक है लीजिये। उस चैक के देने के बाद उस क्लर्क ने उन से कहा कि यही चैक मैं आप को फिर दे सकता हूँ। आप का जितना रुपया था वह तो आप को मिल गया, लेकिन अब मैं इस के बाद आप को १६ हजार का चैक देने को तैयार हूँ, और कई बार देने को तैयार हूँ, शर्त यह है कि आप आधा हम को दें।

उस व्यापारी ने आ कर यह बात मुझ से कही। मैं तो दंग रह गया कि आखिर यह क्या बात है। उस ने मुझ से कहा कि, “बाबू जी, क्या सरकारी काम इसी तरह से चलेगा।” वह केवल इसीलिये मेरे पास आया कि आखिर इस गवर्नमेंट में हो क्या रहा है। सन् १९४८ की बात थी, नई नई स्वतंत्रता मिली थी और लोगों में जोश था कि हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट की सेवा करें। मैं ने भी सोचा कि वह बात क्या है। इसी बीच में उस के कानपुर वाले भाई भी आ गये, जो कानपुर के जाने हुए और प्रतिष्ठित कांग्रेसी हैं। उन्होंने भी आ कर इसी तरह की बात दोहराई कि उन को भी यह अनुभव है कि इस प्रकार की बात वह क्लर्क कर रहा है। उन्होंने ने पूछा कि क्या मैं इस चैक को ले लूँ, जो १६ हजार का वह देने को तैयार है। एक चैक तो मैं ले चुका हूँ, अगर मैं दुबारा ले लूँ तब बता सकता हूँ कि यह बात बलत है या सही

है। कहिये तो मैं प्रमाण के लिये ले लूँ। मैं ने उन्हें सलाह दी कि तुम उस क्लर्क से पूछो कि डिस्पोजल्स में तो बहुत से चैक उस को देने पड़ते हैं, क्या किसी दूसरे का चैक भी, जो अदा हो चुका है, वह तुम को फिर दे सकता है। दो एक दिन बाद उन्होंने ने मुझे आ कर जवाब दिया कि वह दे सकता है, दूसरे का चैक भी दे सकता है। तब मैंने उन मित्र से कहा कि दूसरा चैक तुम ले लो। चार पांच दिन के बाद एक चैक २८०० रुपये का ला कर उन्होंने ने मेरे सामने धर दिया। यह चैक उन को ड्यू (due) नहीं था। लेकिन यह चैक उन के पक्ष में था, जिस का रुपया उन को मिलना नहीं था। उन्होंने ने उस को मेरे सामने धर दिया और मुझ से कहा कि, “बाबूजी, आप बताइये कि यही आप की गवर्नमेंट है कि जितनी बार चाहे आदमी जा कर चैक ले आये।” मैं ने उन मित्र से कहा कि अभी तुम इस को भुनाना नहीं, ऐसे ही पड़ा रहने दो। मैं सोचने लगा कि आखिर यह सब क्या हो रहा है। मैं ने फायनेन्स विभाग के एक अधिकारी को वह चैक दिखाया और मैं उन व्यापारियों को साब ले गया, मैं उन आदमियों के नाम भी बता सकता हूँ। अधिकारी ने उस चैक को देखा और यह भी परेशान हुए, और थोड़ी बहुत इधर उबर जांच की। इस के बाद एक बहुत ऊँचे अधिकारी जो फायनेन्स विभाग के थे, आडिट विभाग के, शायद दूसरे नम्बर पर थे, बिल्कुल टाप (top) के नहीं, वे मेरे पास आये। मैं ने उन से बात की। मैं ने हिसाब रखने का क्रम समझना चाहा क्योंकि मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत हिसाबिया हूँ, और जानता हूँ कि किस तरह से ऐकाउन्ट्स रखे जाते हैं। मुझ को हिसाब का कुछ अनुभव है। मैं ने उन से समझना चाहा कि यह सब कैसे सम्भव है, आप की बैंकिंग (checking)

का क्या तरीका है जो कि चैंक इस तरह से किसी को भी दिया जा सके। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह खुद समझ नहीं पा रहे थे और न मुझे यह कुछ समझा सके। फिर मुझ को यही चारा दिखाई पड़ा कि मैं होम विभाग (Home Department) की शरण लूं। मैं ने उन व्यापारियों को ले जा कर सरदार बल्लभभाई के सामने पेश किया। उन्होंने यह चैंक उन के सामने रखा। मैं ने उन से कहा कि यह चैंक जाली नहीं है, सही है, इस का रुपया मिल सकेगा। लेकिन यह चैंक ऐसा है जिस के बारे में पाने वाला कह रहा है कि रुपया मेरा नहीं है और यह चैंक उसी को दिया गया है। यह तो एक ही चैंक है, लेकिन इस तरह के हथारों चैंक हो सकते हैं। आप रुपया इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन रुपया इस बड़े सूराख से यह रहा है, मैं ने उन से निवेदन किया कि एक आदमी को गिरफ्तार करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप को यह समझना है कि यह कैसे हो रहा है, इस हिसाब का क्रम क्या है जिस में ऐसी बात हो सकती है। मगर यह बेचारे क्या करते। उन के सामने चारा ही क्या था। उन का तो होम डिपार्टमेंट था, उन्होंने ने अपने सेक्रेटरी श्री शंकर को आज्ञा दी कि इंटेलिजेंस ब्रान्च (Intelligence Branch) के सुपुर्द वह काम किया जाय। उन्होंने ने जो कुछ भी लिखा हो, मैं नहीं जानता। उस के कुछ दिनों बाद मैं ने यह सुना कि पुलिस वालों ने उस क्लर्क को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। मैं जानता नहीं, लेकिन मैं ने सुना कि पुलिस वालों ने उस आदमी को भी मांगा था जिस ने चैंक पर दस्तखत किये थे। लेकिन फायनेंस विभाग ने बा गवर्नमेंट के लोगों ने उस को गिरफ्तार नहीं होने दिया। और वह छोटा क्लर्क जो सौ पचास रुपये का नौकर था गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। मेरे पास पुलिस के एक अफसर आये और कहा कि बताइये कि बात क्या है। यह सन् १९४९ की बात है। मैं ने उन को अपना

बयान लिखा दिया। वह जो दोनों व्यापारी थे उन्होंने ने भी अपने बयान दिये। उस के बाद मुकदमा चला, मुकदमा चला उस एक क्लर्क के ऊपर। लेकिन जिस ने चैंक पर दस्तखत किये थे यह गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ। और आज तक नहीं हुआ। मेरे पास गवाही के लिये सम्मन आया। मैं गवाही में गया और गवाही में ने दी। मेरी लिखित गवाही मिसल पर है। मेरी यह गवाही सन् १९५१ में हुई थी। मैं ने समझा था कि केस आगे चलेगा और बात आगे बढ़ेगी। मुख्य बात तो जांच थी। अब मुझे उन व्यापारियों में से एक के द्वारा, जिन के कहने से यह मामला चला था, पता चला है कि उन के पास फाइनेंस विभाग से खत पहुंचा है कि वह मुकदमा वापस ले लिया गया है और दफ्तर की कार्यवाही, जिस को डिपार्टमेंटल जांच कहते हैं, होगी। यह खत इसी अक्टूबर सन् १९५२ का है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस तरह से कितने लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये गये होंगे। यह आदमी ईमानदार था, उस के दर्द था, यह मेरे पास दौड़ा आया। लेकिन जो बेईमानी करते हैं वे तो मेरे पास आने वाले नहीं हैं। न मालूम कितने लाखों और करोड़ों आप के रुपये इस सूराख से निकल गये उस का आप को पता नहीं है और आज तक उस की जांच नहीं हुई है। फायनेंस विभाग के मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने ने कल एक कमेटी बताई थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को साहस हो कि वे एक ऐसे स्वतंत्र कमीशन को बनावें जिस में आडिट और हिसाब जानने वाले आदमी हों। आप के आडिटर (Auditor) लोग पकड़ नहीं सके कि रुपया किस तरह से गया है। आडिटर जनरल हैं, डिप्टी आडिटर जनरल हैं, लेकिन उन को जानकारी नहीं थी कि क्या हो रहा है। यह शिकायत चार बरस की है और जान पड़ता है कि चार बरस में उन की यह समझ में नहीं आया कि रुपया किस

[श्री टंडन]

तरह से गया है। आप होशियार लोगों का कमीशन बनावें। यह बैंक इम्पीरियल बैंक के नाम है। यह कमीशन यह देखे कि किस तरह के हिसाब रखने से रुपया जाता है यह इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है। मैं इस के एक ही अंग पर बोल सकता था। मैंने इतना समय ले लिया इस बात के दिखाने में कि आप का रुपया किस तरह बह रहा है। आप बीस अरब की फिक्र में हैं पर न मालूम इस तरह से आप का कितना रुपया गया है। मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि जब तक आप का दफ्तर, आप का इन्टर-ऑफिस इस तरह का है, आप बड़ी बड़ी प्लानें न बनावें, आप छोटी प्लानें बनावें, अपने दफ्तर को संभालें और कुल शासक वर्ग को संभालें। इन बेईमानों को जो आप के पास इकट्ठे हैं ठीक करें तब प्लानिंग में सफलता की आशा हो सकती है।

The House then adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter to Three of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at a Quarter to Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would re-request hon. Members to cut short their speeches to ten minutes.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Members who are sitting should be called, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have an eye on all hon. Members. They need not stand again and again.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (जिला एटा-पश्चिम व जिला मैनपुरी—पश्चिम व जिला मधुरा—पूर्व): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा कोई कायदा है कि किसी की मंडन स्वीकृत हो तो उस की बाम्स मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, कौन मंडन (maiden) है इधर?

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये मेरा नाम दिगम्बर सिंह है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है जरूर मिलेगा।

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): My name is C. N. Malviya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From what province?

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Sir, my name is Chattopadhyaya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may sit down. I will call the hon. Members one by one. I have their names.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members do not talk among themselves we can hear the hon. Member distinctly and the hon. Member who speaks will be satisfied with less number of minutes than he would otherwise take.

Shri S. S. More: I am rising to make my own comments with a sense of hesitation because this Plan has been subjected to criticism from quite opposite points of view by the discriminating supporters and by the confirmed opponents. as the humorous Finance Minister was pleased to classify them. I do not know in what particular category or pigeon-hole my name will be placed by the Finance Minister. (Interruption) But, Sir, I can assure the Minister in charge of Planning that I am trying to study this Plan in an objective manner and making my own constructive contribution to the Plan. But, at the outset, I must also mention the initial difficulty from which we suffer. Certain information was suppressed from us at the time when we were discussing the Industrial Finance Corporation Bill, but now voluminous information is thrust upon us with a vengeance at a very short notice, so as to make it impossible for us even to touch the fringe of the big volumes that are placed at our disposal. These two volumes—this Plan—are produced for the purpose of relieving shortages of different commodities in the country. But, wonderfully enough, even now these two volumes have started removing shortages and giving relief. My hon. friend Mr. Khare suffered from a shortage of pillows and these two volumes relieved him of that shortage. There was another friend, a very inventive friend, who said that he was suffering from shortage of fuel and possibly these two volumes would meet that shortage now.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): That is a very constructive suggestion.

Shri S. S. More: As a matter of fact this plan needs very careful and minute analysis. I am happy in a way that this Government is attempting to meet the momentous problems, the Himalayan problems with which we are faced. But the question is, is an honest attempt is a sincere attempt being made to understand the gravity of the problems and to remove them in a practical way? Can we call this the first Plan? As a matter of fact, Sir, the different State Governments had undertaken different plans for themselves right from 1946 and in 1949 Prof. Gian Chand was placed in charge of making a report on how these development plans progressed. I am prepared to say that I believe this to be a sort of continuation of the different development programmes that were undertaken by the different States. Can we call, in the real sense of the term, this a Plan? A plan is supposed to satisfy certain needs; a plan is supposed to cure certain serious ailments from which the country suffers and that way it is required to be an integrated document based on reliable data. What are the present conditions and how far are we to go? That is the main objective of the plan itself. But this is not a plan in that integrated sense in which we understand a Plan. This is, at the most, a compilation, a catalogue of the different projects which the Planning Commission has knit together. It is not a dovetailed and properly co-related performance. And, therefore, if any particular aspect, any part of it goes phat, any part of it does not materialise, the others still may not be affected. Then, Sir, this Plan also suffers from a sort of vagueness. I will bring to your notice what is the objective of this Plan. A Plan is supposed to be a sort of a means to meet certain ends and unless the ends are definitely mentioned, it will be difficult for the means to secure those ends.

Now, I am referring to the summary and I will frankly admit that these two volumes could not be covered by me in so short a time. It was impossible. Possibly, that may be one of the parts of the Plan of the Government that they were thrust upon us in such a manner that nobody could read them through. The Central objective of planning is described on page 2 of this summary. My submission is that the central objective of the planning is not properly and scientifically described. What is the central objective? The central objective is to raise the standard of living of the people and to open out to them opportunities for a richer

and varied life. It is blissfully vague. What do they mean by standard of living. What are the concrete proposals; what is the data on which they propose to build up their super-structure? What are the present conditions of the life of the people? What are they getting at present? Then, in the light of what they are receiving, in the light of their present standard of living, how far they want to go, is not clearly mentioned. The time is very short and I need not refer to books. When the plan by the National Planning Committee was framed, the Chairman of the Commission was Pandit Nehru himself; they had stated that some irreducible minimum, some objective tests have to be prescribed. Therefore, they stated that we must give food, we must increase the calories to 2400 or 2800. Then they stated that the per capita consumption of cloth must be taken to 33 yards and minimum housing space was also mentioned. But, in this Plan, I speak subject to correction, it may be in the two volumes—but so far as the summary is concerned, the conditions prevailing at present are not mentioned and therefore we do not know what the Government propose to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no other talk in the House, please.

Shri S. S. More: And, therefore, we do not know to what extent they propose to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them new opportunities. My submission is that they have stated at a later stage that they want to reduce the inequalities of income, but why did they not specifically state this objective? If they want to bring about economic equality, then why has the word "~~socialism~~" or the expression "socialistic state" or "classless state" not been mentioned at all? Possibly, this Plan may not by itself lead to that objective, but a series of plans linked together may possibly lead us to that objective. That is the possibility. Even that, this distant objective ought to have been mentioned in this Plan.

Then no data has been supplied to us in order to find out what are the present inequalities of incomes or properties. I have studied some other plans and there care has been taken to mention the different concrete facts about the present inequality in the distribution of incomes and properties, but no such data has been given here. Only a pious hope has been expressed.

There are so many slogans given. One is that the land will be given to the tiller. If "land to the tiller" is a slogan of this democratic Plan, then nationalisation of land is a condition precedent. However, in this Plan an

[Shri S. S. More]

attempt is being made to perpetuate ownership. Not only that, but whatever land is made available to the Government will be distributed to persons and new proprietary interests will be created. The proprietary interests will necessarily be accompanied by the right of inheritance. If peasant A is given a small patch of land and his proprietary interest is created in that patch of land, then even though his son may become a Sub-Judge or possibly one of the Congress Ministers, the land will still be owned by that fellow and the slogan "land to the tiller" will go overboard. Therefore, I say that land must be given to the actual cultivator. No non-cultivator should be allowed to own land. If land is given to those cultivators who are expected to put their heart and soul into the cultivation of the land, then alone this country will have a future and we would be able to get over our deficiency in food. Therefore, the Plan to this extent is self-contradictory as far as the declaration "land to the tiller" goes.

Then, a novel procedure has been introduced. If a person is not found to carry on agriculture in an efficient manner, then the Land Management Board that will be established will take over that land. Now, who is to decide whether a particular person is cultivating his land efficiently or not? Possibly, some government officers who are supposed on all hands to be most inefficient and most corrupt. What are the standards by which they will judge? What is the yardstick they will apply for calculating or measuring the efficiency? My fear is that looking to the corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy that is at our disposal, this management will become impossible. On the other hand, it will be a sort of a machine of oppression. It will throw the door wide open for corruption.

Controls have been mentioned. I am one of those who stand by controls. We must have control over food. We must have control over our production. Possibly, some of the Congress Ministers must have first very good control over their own tempers. But unfortunately, high tempers flaring up has become an uncontrolled commodity at our cost. So, I stand by controls. But these controls, as Purusbottamdas Tandonji has said, give scope for corruption. Therefore, while I welcome this land management theoretically, I fear that in its practical application it will be an engine of harassment. The poor peasant will have to part with money to appease the officials, and if he has not got sufficient funds for corrupting the officials, who are to sit

in judgment over his efficiency, he will have to part with his land.

Then, take the machinery that is going to implement this Plan. So many hon. Members have spoken about it. They have made very carping, bitter, scathing, devastating references to the bureaucracy. Inefficiency and corruption are the two legs on which this monster, this Frankenstein of our bureaucracy is stalking the country. I do concede that the bureaucracy is corrupt. I do concede further that it is inefficient. Many of its members have got into it through favouritism and nepotism. But when we talk of the administrative machinery, we should not only throw brickbats at the lower members of the staff, but the administrative machinery must be supposed to include men at the top including the Prime Minister and other Ministers. I am very sorry to dilate on this topic, but if confidence is to be inspired in the mind of the public that people are appointed for their competence and efficiency.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: Or for incompetency.

Shri S. S. More: if that confidence is to be created in the public mind, then it will have to be created right from the Prime Minister. I leave the Prime Minister out of my present discussion, but I believe we shall be perfectly justified in raising the question as to how many Ministers have been taken in for their competence and how many Ministers have been taken in for their efficiency. Our Ministers are supposed to be the heads of the Departments. Some of these heads of Departments are without any heads. I know it. But if they are supposed to be the heads of the Departments and they are supposed to control the different members of the bureaucratic apparatus, then I assume that they must have the necessary competence and the necessary efficiency. I am sorry to say that even in England where parliamentary democracy is being tried for centuries, and I have got a book with me by Mr. Durham. I need not quote from it. Suffice it to say that he has mentioned therein that even in the parliamentary democracy there party considerations have been prevailing and the result is that the quality of the Ministers has deteriorated, it has gone down, and the bureaucracy is getting on top of the Ministers. Fortunately, in England the bureaucracy is incorruptible, but we cannot say that of our bureaucracy, and even the Planning Commission admits that our bureaucracy is corrupt. So, I make an earnest appeal to the Prime Minister that if he wants to hit at the bureaucracy, if he wants to take

measures against the bureaucracy, if he wants to purge and purify the bureaucracy, then this attempt at purging and purifying the bureaucracy should begin from the ministerial quarters and not from the other end. As far as the different Departments are concerned, the different Estimates Committee reports have made scathing condemnation of their work, and this Plan is a standing monument to the criminal wastage of paper, ink and printing materials.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already exhausted fifteen minutes.

Shri S. S. More: One minute more.

The Planning Commission came into existence in March 1950. They took about sixteen months to bring out their Draft Outline and then another eighteen months for bringing out this Plan. This Plan cannot be said to be the final Plan, because the Finance Minister has stated—and quite rightly—that planning is a continuous process and adjustments have to be made and therefore this Plan is bound to be elastic. My submission is that as a matter of fact there was no necessity for any Draft Outline. The National Planning Committee came out with twenty six volumes with all the theory and reasoning contained in it, in a very much shorter period. On the basis of the work of the National Planning Committee, this Planning Commission could have very easily come out with a small brochure giving the concrete proposals which they wanted to undertake. But no. They produced a Draft covering about 300 pages. Then they took about eighteen months. The Draft Plan was discussed in this House on the 15th October 1951 and the Prime Minister was pleased to say that within two or three months the whole thing would be finalised. In spite of the assurances of the Prime Minister, the bureaucracy is noted for delay, bureaucracy is noted for duplication. The same thing has happened in the framing of this Plan. Eighteen months have gone by and even then this is not a final Plan. I need not go into the financial aspect of it.

I shall close with one note. Many parts of the Bombay State are suffering from acute famine. Now you want our cooperation. I am prepared to give you my cooperation, in spite of my opposition to the Plan, in spite of my critical comments, I am prepared to give a trial to the Government, but what shall I tell the people? You want to create enthusiasm among the people. In maharashtra, in some parts of Karnatak, thousands of cattle are dying for want of fodder; lakhs of people are leaving their hearths and

homes—and now you say after twenty-five years you propose to double their per capita income. After a quarter of a century! Possibly many of these peasants and many of the cattle will not survive even for twenty-five months. I do not think that I can create any enthusiasm. I speak not only for myself, but even for the Members who are supposed to have been returned on the Congress ticket that the conditions prevailing are so awful and heart-rending that we shall not have the courage to face the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before calling upon any hon. Member, I would like to say that I have not got any list before me. As a matter of fact, I have received a number of chits from several hon. Members. I am fully familiar with hon. Members here and for my own convenience I have prepared a list from these chits. Let not therefore hon. Members be under the impression that I have got a list.

With respect to the ten minutes time-limit, I will ring the bell at the end of eight minutes and finally ring it at the end of ten minutes, when the Member on his legs should conclude. So, hon. Members must so arrange their speeches that they must finish within the time-limit.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I suggest that more chances should be given to Opposition Members.

Shri Chinaria (Mohindergarh): On a point of order. There are as many as forty amendments, moved by twenty-one Members. The movers of the amendments should be given opportunity and time to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not spend time over this. There is no point of order in it. We start at 10 o'clock and go on till six o'clock. If the House so desires, I am prepared to sit till half past six today. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow, so that we may have one more hour today.

Under these circumstances let us go on. I would like to distribute opportunities to speak to all sections. There are a number of States from which not even a single Member has spoken, e.g. Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, etc.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With your permission may I make a suggestion? The business of the House for the nineteenth and twentieth has been settled. With the concurrence and consent of the House it will no

[Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargava]

take us more than a day and a half. So, if the Government and you are pleased, the time of this debate may be extended till one o'clock tomorrow. This will give more opportunity to Members who are anxious to speak.

For the last three or four days, each Member has been getting fifteen to twenty minutes. Those Members who are unfortunate and have to speak today are given only ten minutes. Within ten minutes time to go even over a portion of the report is impossible. I would beg of you to curtail the number of speakers, but not to give a man less than fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find hon. Members going over the same ground which has already been covered by a previous speaker. If a speaker has dealt with a point, there is no point in traversing over it again. I want to call as many Members as possible and I will request the hon. Minister to speak tomorrow.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about extending the time up to one o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is so much of other work which has to be concluded in this session.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I assure you, Sir, that I will not dilate on the points that have already been stated in the House. Two big tomes have been presented to us, known as the Five Year Plan. Two years have already elapsed, so that that leaves us with a Three Year Plan. The preface to this Plan has been a great deal of, sometimes, reckless experimentation and crores of rupees gone into the gutter. If weighed on ordinary scales, I must confess that these tomes would show a ponderous weight; but if weighed on the scales of deep scrutiny and honest examination, they would certainly lack the weight they pretend to assume. It is like a man who is suffering from heart-disease. Wherever the finger-pressure is placed on his body there a depression is left.

The Five Year Plan has been divided into two parts. The first part deals with the economic analysis of the situation and the problems we face and the problems that face us. Then, the second part deals with the actual targets of total production and presents them in figures meant to achieve the Plan.

I must congratulate the Planning Commission on the first part which has been magnificently done, with a master analysis of the situation. But the second part defeats the first. So, in other words, the first part may be called a tome and the second, a tomb.

This Five Year Plan, as presented to us, seems to be like the proverbial mountain that brought forth a rat, but in this case the mountainous Five Year Plan has brought forth a rat with its tail cut and the rat is struggling to get out of the trap. The magnitude of the problem has been realised in the first few hundred pages. In sharp contrast to the miserably low targets which have been put forward.

Now, we have been given to understand, erroneously, that the draft plan and this Five Year Plan, are one and the same thing. On examination you find that they are not. You find that the cost of the plan has shot up by a little over 20 per cent, while the actual targets of total production have increased barely by 5 per cent. Now this has happened, mark you, in the course of one year. If it goes on at this rate, there is every reason to believe that this cost will be doubled at the end of the Five Year Plan, while the actual targets remains more or less stable, or if at all it shows an increase, it will be very negligible.

The plan throws the major responsibility on the shoulders of the business community and these shoulders unfortunately, for certain obvious reasons seem to have been dislocated. Certain private sectors are also supposed to share the responsibility. Not much love, in fact, no love at all, seems to be lost between the Government and the working classes, the peasantry and the middle classes. The middle class is very much in the position of the chaff that trickles over the sides between the upper and lower grinding stone. It is obvious that the Government are very sweetly and sacredly wooing the business community. I am no business man; it is obvious. I am supposed to be a poet. But I am not the poet that is cut away from reality. I am the sort of poet who reads about the business world and so, I think, I am in touch with it. I should very strongly request the hon. the Finance Minister with his supercilious smile, I would request him to go through any economic journal or, for that matter, any of the speeches of the leaders of the business community, and he will notice, if he has not noticed already—I am sure he has, he may not admit it—he will notice a very sad trend, a trend of utter frustration and pessimism. And there must be some reason for this general pessimism. **Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** What is the reason?

There are many causes. But the central cause is this. Now, 85 per cent. of our industry is the consumer goods industry. And in the Government's Industrial Policy a number of concessions have been granted to those who would establish new factories in

this country. What are those concessions? Freedom from taxes, no import duty on machinery, double depreciation allowance, and freedom to transmit profits out. Foreign capital found this a delightful hunting-ground. It took advantage of these concessions and with their profits earned in this, our sacred land, established new firms, thus destroying our own indigenous small and medium-scale Indian industries. The natural and logical result has been a complete liquidation of the Indian business firms. Our country has become a garden for foreign firms and a grave yard for our own. I ask the Members of this House, when they visit the market next, to try and mark a very curious and pathetic phenomenon. Previously we saw consumer goods which were partly imported from outside and partly produced in this country. What do we find today? We find that they are entirely foreign. The foreigners have come and established themselves in this country and simply liquidated us. In short, this much-boasted much-boasted plan topples over like a house of cards on honest analysis.

How many more minutes, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two more minutes.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Sir, the time is so little. I had such a lot to say. But I should like to refer immediately to family planning. It is very important. I know you laugh because there is hardly any family life left in India! Now, with regard to family planning I should like to say just a few words. The Planning Commission has unequivocally laid emphasis on the importance of birth control for ensuring rising standards of living. Well, in this connection "the Eastern Economist" demonstrates that food supply over the world as a whole is increasing and can be made to increase faster than the population. It is not production which is short but distribution which is bad. Secondly, even population control can be effected better on the basis of increasing protein intake—meat, eggs, milk—rather than birth control.

A fierce paragraph, page 260 of Dr. Josue De Castro's "Geography of Hunger" is worth quoting from. It states the truth irrefutably. By the way, Dr. De Castro is the Chairman of the F.A.O. So he is rather a responsible man. He says:

"The road to world survival, therefore, does not lie in the neo-Malthusian prescriptions to eliminate surplus people, nor in birth control, but in the effort to make everybody on the face of the earth productive". In other

words, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is not birth-control we need, but dearth-control! "Hunger" he goes on, "and misery are not caused by the presence of too many people in the world, but rather by having few to produce and many to feed. The neo-Malthusian doctrine of a dehumanised economy, which preaches that the weak and the sick should be left to die which would help the starving to die more quickly and which even goes to the extreme in the formulation of Vogt, of suggesting that medical and sanitary resources should not be made available to the more miserable populations; such policies merely reflect the mean and egotistical sentiments of people living well, terrified by the disquieting presence of those who are living badly. To the mind of a Vogt the world is a cocktail party for specially invited guests, not a mass celebration in the streets where you are elbowed in the crush and have your toes stepped on.

In his fury to cleanse humanity he goes so far as to inveigh against doctors and modern medicine itself because they have been trying to save lives by bringing preventive and curative methods to the more backward peoples. According to Vogt these lives are undesirable.

I have no time at all left unfortunately, but I only like to make one submission. And that is, as an artist I would like to say, and as one who has fought in the great big fight that we put up against the British imperialist bureaucracy, I as one of the millions, would like to say that I too would have liked very much to have associated myself with this plan. But unfortunately we the artists, we the singers, the writers, the painters, the actors—we have absolutely no place in the scheme. There is only a little pittance given to us. But there is nothing very solid. As such I would say there is not enthusiasm. You cannot enthuse the graveyard, you cannot enthuse dead hearts, you cannot enthuse skeletons, you cannot enthuse men whose dreams are frustrated and broken at every turn. You can only enthuse them if you understand the role of the artist, the role of the worker in the creative field, if you understand his mighty place in the scheme and give him all the regard and comfort and opportunity in order to make his great contribution to a plan which should really mean a plan in totality for the whole of India, and not in compartments.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): In the few minutes at my disposal I wanted to touch one or two points. But when certain Members characterize the Five Year Plan that we have before us as a criminal wastage of paper, I

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

am tempted to remark that the time utilised for making such remarks is a criminal wastage of the time of this hon. House.

A few introductory remarks will necessarily have to be made when we approach a plan of this type. It cannot be gainsaid that the plan which we are discussing, which we are probing into, and which we have tried to work for the last two years is unique in its magnitude and variety. It undoubtedly must extend to the economic field but this plan is unique in its nature in that it goes into several other fields. It goes into the regions of public health which was rightly pointed out by my friend Dr. Mookerjee. For instance it provides Rs. 17 crores, Rs. 10 crores by the Centre and Rs. 7.05 crores by the States for the control of malaria which is the most important public health problem in India. The Commission goes further and also provides for legislation for our morals also.

The difficulties are formidable. We have an economy which is primitive and unorganised. We have an administrative machinery which is unable to cope with the functions which it has now to discharge. My friend, Dr. Mookerjee, expressed his anxiety with regard to the means with which we have to implement this plan. My anxiety is quite the other way. My anxiety is whether we will be able to expend all that Rs. 2069 crores which we have provided in this plan.

An Hon. Member: By corruption.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If we are able to expend that amount, I am sure, we will leave this country in a better form than we have found it when we attained independence.

Our targets are modest and I only want to dwell upon one or two aspects of the question that have been already discussed, the true nature of which has not been quite conceived by several Members of the opposition. Much has been said on the inadequacy of allotment made for industrialisation. Members have asked the question why provision has not been made for nationalisation of industries. We have watched with interests the history of the nationalisation move of the steel industry in such an advanced country like England. The desirability of nationalisation was one of the points focussed in the last two or three elections and we have noticed how people have reacted inconsistently with that policy of nationalisation of steel industry in England. As far as we are concerned, in the light of modern developments, it is far more desirable to start basic industries by the state rather than nationalising the

existing industries with its outmoded machineries. In the matter of industrialisation, the allotments made to other projects such as the power projects will necessarily overlap and this will necessarily affect the industrial sector also. Secondly, any industrial planning has to be for a longer period. We have to eat what we can digest. I am afraid, as I have stated, whether we will be able to exhaust even the meagre allotment in the eyes of the opposition that we have made towards the public sector.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Any financial constipation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My friend is suffering from financial constipation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Not of your type.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are lacking in technical skill and we are inexperienced in the management of industrial concerns. The result is that we have necessarily to depend on outside help during the formative stages of the industrial revolution that we are going to effect. We know the difficulties that we are experiencing in the implementation of the industrial projects which we have already started. The machine tool industry is one of the most important key industries on which depends the prosperity and security of the nation. For exploring the possibility of establishing the same in India, Government had necessarily to enter into an arrangement with a Swiss firm. Our problem is to produce many categories of machine tools such as production and precision types which are in great demand for rehabilitation and expansion of essential services such as defence. The private sector was not able to cope with the national demand. For starting a Penicillin Factory we had to enter into an arrangement with the World Health Organisation. For all these things we had to depend on outside help. The total cost of the iron and steel projects is estimated at Rs. 80 crores of which the Government's share during the Five Year Plan is expected to be Rs. 15 crores. For its implementation we have to await the report of the Mission which we have sent to America. We will be in a position to plan for details only after we have received this Report and also the opinions of technical collaborators. I do not think that we have been able to spend substantially out of the provision of Rs. 1.75 crores that we have made in the last budget for pig iron projects. All these things indicate that we have got difficulties to encounter before we are able to utilise the allotment made in the matter of industrialisation. During the period of three years ahead of us, we have

every reason to feel satisfied with the present plan of industrialisation and plan for greater strides.

I wish to touch upon one more point. With regard to industrialisation, at page 89 of the printed summary of the Plan, we find that in addition to an expenditure of Rs. 94 crores, the plan also provides a sum of Rs. 50 crores for development of basic industries. With the development of our power projects, I believe Government has in view the utilisation of these Rs. 50 crores especially for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment which will also be necessary for successful implementation of our plans with regard to power projects.

I wish to touch only on one or two points and I shall resume my seat. I wish to bring to the notice of the House the land policy, page 48 of the Report. The magnitude of the problem has been realised when the Commission itself stated:

"The future of land ownership and cultivation is perhaps the most fundamental issue of national development. The pattern of economic and social organisation will depend upon the manner in which the land problem is solved".

I am, however, tempted to remark that with all realisation of the seriousness of the question, the Commission has not put forward any definite or specific suggestions for the implementation of its land policy. That is but natural, because a detailed census of the nature of the land holding in our country is only proposed to be taken with the help of States in 1953. But I wish to draw the attention of the Planning Commission that the people are too anxious to see that this problem is solved. They have become impatient and may I just voice the impatience of the people that we do not find sight of the solution of the land problem. In several States a solution of the land problem has been awaiting the report of the Planning Commission and if we have to wait for another one year or two years for taking any definite steps in this connection. I am sure the people will not be satisfied. I am aware of the fact that in several States, in States like Bombay and U.P., there have been land legislations in the matter of tenancies and also with regard to the upper limit affecting future acquisitions. But in several States, even with regard to the matter of tenancy reforms, no substantial progress has been made and this fact may kindly be borne in mind by the Planning Commission and as soon as possible a comprehensive land legislation may be taken up.

One more point. It was really heartening when the Finance Minister said that the regional grievances will be considered when the plan is being worked, as the plan progresses. There are 92 lakhs of people in my State and only Rs. 27 crores out of Rs. 2069 crores is provided in this Five Year Plan. It is quite inadequate. During the last Budget debate, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to remark that that part of the country, namely, Travancore-Cochin, needs, to solve its unemployment both among the educated as well as among the uneducated, a little more of industrialisation. I am sorry to note that in this Plan no substantial provision at all has been made in that direction. I am emphasising this aspect. Though several things have to be mentioned, as so many hon. Members are anxious to participate in the debate, I just utilised the ten minutes allotted to me to bring home to this House these one or two points mentioned by me.

श्री राबेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने जो मुझे इस समय बोलने का अवसर दिया है उस के लिये मैं आप को अनेक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्रीमान्, हमारे देश के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद हमारे देश की विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् ने द्वाइ साल के परिश्रम के बाद एक सुन्दर विधान तैयार किया और उस विधान में कुछ पालिसी बतलाई और कुछ डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स (Directive Principles) दिये, और इस दिशा में निर्देश किया कि किस रास्ते से हमें चलना है और कंसा हम को अपने देश को बनाना है। यह खुशी की बात है कि विधान पास होने के तुरन्त ही बाद शासन ने एक प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) नियुक्त किया और उसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट आने के पूर्व ही योजनाबद्ध कार्य में शासन प्रवृत्त हो गया। इस के बारे में जब ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट (Draft Report) पहले प्रकाशित हुई थी तो उस समय इस पर काफी विचार हुआ था। कई व्यक्तियों ने और संस्थाओं ने इस पर अपने वक्तव्य दिये और अपने विचार प्रकट किये। उस के बाद

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

शासन ने उस में काफी परिवर्तन तथा गुधार किया है ।

पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश की मुख्य समस्या खाद्यान्न की रही है और लग भग जो बीस अरब रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, उस का दो तिहाई से भी अधिक देहातों के सुधार पर तथा कृषि की उन्नति पर कम्युनिकेशन्स (communications) ट्रान्सपोर्ट (Transport) तथा उत्पादन पर ही खर्च होने जा रहा है, जिस से हमारे देश का नक्शा बहुत कुछ बदलने वाला है ।

पिछले बाद दिवाद के बाद और देश में चर्चाओं के बाद जो मुख्य परिवर्तन किये गये हैं उन में सब से बड़ा परिवर्तन विलेज कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (Village Community Projects) का है । पहले देहातों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया था । यद्यपि हमारे साधनों को देखते हुए भारे देश में वह प्रोग्राम (Programme) एक साथ नहीं शुरू किया जा सकता था परन्तु यह खुशी की बात है कि अगर यह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स सफल हुए तो निश्चय ही भविष्य में देश का नक्शा, जहां तक देहातों का सम्बन्ध है, बिल्कुल बदलने वाला है । और इस काम के लिये ९० लाख रुपया शासन ने मंजूर किया है । इस के अलावा बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ तो शासन के सामने थीं ही । लेकिन छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये भी तीस लाख रुपया शासन ने और भी मंजूर कर के दूसरे स्थानों के लिये जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं, यह रकम मंजूर की है । इस के अलावा सायल कन्जर्वेशन (Soil Conservation) और लैंडलेस लेबर (Landless Labour) को बसाने के काम से लेकर रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स

(River Valley Projects) को, जिन में कि खास तौर पर मेरे राज्य की चम्बल रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट भी सम्मिलित है, शामिल किया है । इस के लिये मैं शासन को और प्लेनिंग कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ । लेकिन मैं एक बात कहे वगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि हमारे साथ पूरा न्याय जो किया जाना चाहिये था वह नहीं किया गया है । चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट को नई स्कीम माना गया है । मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले समय में प्लेनिंग कमीशन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था । मध्य भारत, राजस्थान, भोपाल और अजमेर के प्रतिनिधि प्लेनिंग कमीशन से मिले थे और उन्होंने यह बतलाया था कि यह नई योजना नहीं है बल्कि पुरानी है । प्लेनिंग कमीशन ने जो मिद्दान्त निर्धारित किया था उस के अनुसार जो स्कीम विचाराधीन थी, और जिन में काम होने वाला था उन को भी नई योजनाओं में नहीं बल्कि पुरानी योजनाओं में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये था । इस स्कीम पर लग भग दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है सन् १९५० से उस पर कार्य हो रहा है और पचास हजार रुपये मासिक का खर्च उस पर हो रहा है, काफी काम हो चुका है, उस को नई योजना में शामिल कर के तीन वर्ष बाद हाथ में लिये जाने की जो बात है उस से वास्तव में सन्तोष तो नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी यह खुशी की बात है कि इस योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ।

इस के अलावा मुझे शासन से केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना है और जैसा उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि अभी कोई चीज आखिरी नहीं है । अगर कोई गलती हुई है, तो उस में सुधार हो सकता है, दुबारा विचार हो सकता है । मुझे प्लेनिंग कमीशन से यह निवेदन करना है कि जो पंच वर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट है

या जो विव्न्क (CWINC) की रिपोर्ट है जिस में सन १९४५ से १९५० तक की बातें दी गई हैं उस में सफा ३६ पर रिबर वेली प्रोजेक्ट्स का नक्शा दिया हुआ है जिस में सब रिबर वेली प्रोजेक्ट्स थीं, चम्बल रिबर प्रोजेक्ट्स थीं जिस को नई योजना नहीं माना गया था, उस को पुरानी मानने के बाद, और उस पर काम शुरू हो जाने के बाद, उस को नजरअंदाज करना उचित नहीं है। मध्य भारत की जो प्लैन है यदि उस में यह चम्बल योजना न होती तो मैं निश्चित तौर पर कह ता हूं कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना से मध्य भारत की जनता में बड़ी निराशा फैलने वाली थी। प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने उस का ध्यान रखा यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

एक बात की तरफ में और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब प्लैनिंग कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था उस वक्त जो टर्म्स आफ रिफरेन्स (Terms of Reference) दिये गये थे उन में यह था कि वह देश के मैटीरियल (material) कैपिटल (Capital) और ह्यूमन रिसोर्स (Human Resources) हैं और जो देश के इफेक्टिव (effective) साधन हैं उन का अच्छी तरह से सदुपयोग हो सके, इस दृष्टि से प्लैन तैयार की जाय। हमारे विकास के लिये और उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिये काफी काम किया गया है और सब से बड़ा और अच्छा काम जो किया गया है वह यह है कि बिजली पैदा करने के लिये जा बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी की आवश्यकता थी उस के लिये पचास लाख रुपया प्लैन में रखा गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है जिस की सारे देश में कमी थी, उस चीज की पूर्ति की जा रही है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही मुझे यह कहना है कि बड़ी मशीनरी से ही हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। जो भूमि के बड़े बड़े ब्लॉक्स (blocks)

हमारे यहां तैयार होने वाले हैं उस को सारे देश में बढ़ाने के लिये और उस का उपयोग करने के लिये कई छोटी छोटी चीजों की जरूरत है, जैसे क्वायल वायर्स, (Coil Wires) हैं, इन्सुलेटर्स (Insulators) हैं, मीटर्स (meters) हैं, हीटर्स (heaters) हैं इन सब मायनों की जरूरत है जिसमें बिजली का सदुपयोग हो सके। इस की देश में लाखों की तादाद में जरूरत होगी। इस की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और जल्द से जल्द ऐसी योजना तैयार की जानी चाहिये जिस में यह सब चीजें हमारे ही यहां बनने लगे।

इस के अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे देश में इस बात की ओर और ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि कई ऐसे कारखाने हैं जो बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। मैं आप को मध्य भारत का हाल बतलाऊं कि हमारे यहां कई ऐसी जिनिंग फैक्टरीज (Ginning Factories) हैं जो काम में नहीं आती हैं। इस समय इस की जांच की जरूरत है कि कौन से ऐसे उद्योग घंघे हैं जो बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। कौन ऐसी मशीनरी है जो काम में नहीं आ रही है, और उन का कौन सा उपयोग होना चाहिये जिस से जो बेकार दो करोड़ की पंजी बरबाद हो रही है और जिस से कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है, वह ठीक उपयोग में आ जाय। हमें इस को ऐसेस (Assess) करना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्लैनिंग कमीशन शीघ्र ही सारे देश के साधनों की जांच करेगा और देश के हित में उस का सदुपयोग करेगा।

इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये एक नेशनल कमीशन (National Commission) का निर्माण किया गया है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना है कि जो प्रतिनिधि पार्ट ए और पार्ट बी स्टेट्स के हैं अगर वह ऐसे

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

एक्सपर्ट्स (Experts) नहीं होंगे जो इस योजना को ठीक ढंग से बना सकें, जो अपनी स्थानीय भावनाओं को अलग रख कर स्वतन्त्रता के साथ कह सकें कि कहां किस चीज की जरूरत है, जो अपने भावों से ऊंचे उठ कर योजना न बना सकें उस वक्त तक योजना का जितना उपयोग होना चाहिये और जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के साथ ही एक कमेटी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो हर रियासत से सम्बन्ध रखे, हर रियासत के अलग अलग सर्वे (Survey) करने वाले लोग हों, वह इन योजनाओं को देखें, जो राज्यों की ओर से रिपोर्ट आये उन पर निर्भर न करें बल्कि यह देखें कि फलां योजना ठीक है या नहीं। स्थानीय भावनाओं के आवेश में आ कर लोग अपने कार्यों में अपने स्थानों को प्रमुख स्थानों पर रख देते हैं, लेकिन जिन की आवाज जिन के प्रतिनिधि कैबिनेट (cabinet) में नहीं रहते हैं या जिन के लिये बोलने वाले कोई नहीं हैं वह यों ही रह जाते हैं। मंसिराल के तौर पर बतलाऊं कि मध्य भारत की योजना में एक छोटी सी बात है, जो कुएं खुदवाने की बात है, उस के लिये अगर आप देखेंगे तो उस की जरूरत सभी जिलों में है। लेकिन मध्य भारत के शुजालपुर, उज्जैन और रतलाम जैसे जिलों के लिये जहां मध्य भारत की सब से ज्यादा उपजाऊ भूमि है एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है।

इसी तरह से और भी बातें हैं। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि श्रीमान, मैं उन सब की ओर हाउस का ध्यान दिलाऊं। लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि यह बतलाया गया है कि कहीं कहीं किसी किसी जिले के अन्दर काफी खर्च किया गया है सभी प्रकार का।

इन्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग (Industrial Housing) वहां है, माइनर इरिगेशन वर्क्स (Minor Irrigation works) वहां है, हास्पिटल्स कुछब गैरह भी हैं, स्कूलों की योजनायें हैं, लेकिन ऐसे जिले हैं जहां कोई काम नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिये प्लानिंग कमीशन को देखना चाहिये, खास तौर पर बी और सी राज्यों में जहां अभी अभी नये नये शासनों का संगठन हुआ है, कि कोई स्थान पिछड़े हुए नहीं रहते, कोई स्थान ऐसे न रह जायें। देश का हर भाग ध्यान में रहे और किसी को नजर अन्दाज न किया जाय।

एक अन्तिम शब्द मुझे और कहना है और वह यह है कि शासन की जो मशीनरी हो वह ईमानदार हो, और स्वतन्त्रता के साथ काम करे तभी यह योजना सफल हो सकती है। यह प्लान बहुत बड़ी चीज है और अगर एक भी आदमी जो इस से सम्बन्धित है, बेईमानी करता है, चाहे वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, मजदूर से ले कर मिनिस्टर तक, वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता है तो यह समझना चाहिये कि वह राज्य का दुश्मन है और उस के लिये बड़ी से बड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये, उन को कैपिटल पनिशमेंट (Capital punishment) तक भी दिया जाय तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

यदि जिम्मेदार आदमी जैसे कि बड़ा इंजीनियर या हैड आफ डिपार्टमेंट (Head of Department) कोई छोटी सी भी बेईमानी करता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी सजा फांसी की सजा भी दी जानी चाहिये। तब लोगों में एक अच्छी भावना जाग्रत हो सकती है। तभी लोग सहयोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर यह बेईमानी रही और यह फेवरिटीज्म, Favouritism) निपोटिज्म (nepotism) और नैगलीजेंस (Negligence) रहा;

तो श्रीमान, मेरा यह निश्चय ही कहना है कि लोगों में उत्साह की कमी होगी। शासन इस ओर भी ध्यान दे।

Shri Nijalingappa (Chitaldrug): Speaking almost at the tail-end of the debate, I am going to cut off much of what I wanted to say. Of course, I must congratulate the Planning Commission on the stupendous work they have undertaken and the very satisfactory way in which they have tried to solve the many problems facing us. I particularly congratulate them on the fact that they have appreciated and realised that the basic and main problem before the country today is the utilisation of manpower in the country.

An Hon. Member: That is not found there.

Shri Nijalingappa: It will never be found for those who never want to see. My friend's remarks make me just think of those people who pretend to sleep. You can never make them wake up however much you shake them up, but if they are naturally sleeping, it will be possible to wake them up very easily. Therefore, for those who are looking into its pages—no doubt, it is voluminous—it will be clear that a lot of concern is felt for those people in the villages who are unemployed and under-employed. Sufficient emphasis is given for the canalisation of that vast amount of energy which is not used today. From that point of view it is good that they have laid special emphasis on cottage industries and small scale industries. And while I am on this subject, I must remark that no planning will be successful nor will it have any meaning unless this energy is canalised. Saying that, I want also to impress upon the planners and the Government that if they really want to evoke the enthusiasm of the masses and utilise that energy, greater emphasis must be laid on smaller projects of irrigation. It is these things that will enthuse them, yield immediate results, and they will begin to feel that there is something which will benefit them, which will go to make their lives much better than what it is. From that point of view, I would suggest to the Planning Commission and the Government that they must immediately contact the State Governments, who should consult the local leadership, and decide upon the various places where they should have these small schemes, and it is possible, if we can utilise the

enthusiasm of the masses, to have them constructed at much cheaper rates.

Though I have no time, I crave the indulgence of the House to make one reference to a particular thing that happened in my own experience very recently; because that shows how the energies of the people can be utilised. In my own district, what is called a village, a *Go-kattai* i.e., a small tank which people use for cattle, had breached 20 years before, and the P.W.D.—I cannot compliment it for its honesty—had estimated it to cost about Rs. 8,500/-, but some local leaders came up, and there was a sympathetic officer who approached them, and said: "Look here, I have got Rs. 3,000/- with me. If you people of the village can undertake to do it, I will have no objection to place the entire amount in your hands". And I went to that place when the work was in progress. I am very happy to say that within one month the entire work was not only finished, but in fact, the *Kattai* was enlarged, so much so there was sufficient water for the entire cattle of the village and surrounding villages. Also it can itself now supply water for irrigation of 10 acres of land. After all, they finished the work for Rs. 3,000/-. That is the way in which we can enthuse the masses. From that point of view, I submit greater emphasis must be laid on undertaking small irrigation schemes. Even in the larger irrigation schemes, I would suggest—it is good that the Planning Commission says that the digging of canals will be given to the villagers themselves—even in the construction of the dams, I would urge that wherever it is possible, human labour must be used instead of machinery.

While I am on this subject, I humbly want to submit that there is too much indenting on foreign experts. It may be good in a way, but I feel we are over-doing it. I am saying it not because of my own experience. I was consulting a gentleman who is one of the foremost engineers in this country, and he was telling me: "I do not understand why there should be this large consultation of foreign engineers and importing them. Tell me if there is any work. I can get our engineers to do it." I leave it at that.

Having said so, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Planning Commission to the very useful remarks made and the opinion held by the Planning Commission regarding backward areas. I want to draw

[Shri Nijalingappa]

special attention of the House to one of such areas. I am particularly interested, and I want every Member of this House to be interested, in an area known as the Malnad. It is in South India. It skirts the west coast. It is about 25,000 square miles in extent. And I must submit,—I think it is the most valuable area in India,—and I am sorry that that area has not received the amount of attention it ought to receive. I am saying it because the Planning Commission knew that this area required close attention. They were aware of it. In fact, they appointed a committee to go into the special question of the Malnad. And that Committee sent up its preliminary report; and I am surprised that immediately that report was sent up, the whole thing stopped there. And even now, I urge that a high-powered committee or a Commission must be immediately set up to go into this problem. I lay special emphasis on this area, because it is capable of yielding maximum results. I may tell my hon. friends here who do not know what Malnad is, that it is an area where there is a lot of rainfall, it is an area from which you get plenty of sandalwood and sandalwood oil, betel nut, pepper, caradamom. More than all this, it is an area from which you get 90 per cent. of the available coffee and some amount of tea also. It is an area which is capable of producing the maximum amount of electricity. Under the Mahatma Gandhi Scheme or the Jog Scheme, the Mysore Government is supplying possibly now about a lakh of kilowatts of electrical energy. There are three or four such falls there. It is an area, the coast of which contains excellent ports, none of which has been developed. There was a Committee appointed for the purpose, but here also the Committee submitted a preliminary report, but after that it was stopped. I do not know why it was not continued. Therefore I feel—the people of these areas feel it, and their feeling is a fact, and everybody ought to know it—that we in South India are not receiving the amount of attention, care and sympathy that other parts of India are getting. This fact must be appreciated, and the way in which these Committees were not allowed to function and submit their final reports, makes me rather sad and disappointed. Even now it is not too late, and within the framework of the provisions for the allocation of the amounts, it is possible to undertake these schemes. I would urge, there-

fore, that this area must receive immediate attention. I do not want to deal at length with the point, because I have submitted a report which deals with all aspects of this matter, to the Planning Commission, and I am sure that it is receiving their attention; for I sent it about five months ago.

Another area which is equally important is what is known as the dry belt, to which some attention is being paid. The area of Rayalaseema about which you have all heard, is a dry area. Then there are about three districts in Mysore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur, and parts of about three districts in Bombay, Bijapur etc. to which there was a reference yesterday in the question hour. Then there is some area in Hyderabad. These are areas with very rich soil, but with very scanty rainfall. I hope these areas also should receive immediate attention. I do not think there is very much time at my disposal, but I would like to point out one or two schemes which can be immediately undertaken, and those that are undertaken must be finished soon.

First of all, there is what is known as the Ghataprabha project in Belgaum district, and the peculiarity of this scheme is that every mile of the canal that is extended will irrigate more than 1,000 acres of land. I am glad the hon. Minister in charge of Planning is here, and I would urge upon him that the very small amount of Rs. 5 crores provided for this project, should be enhanced, and within the next five years, the scheme should be finished.

In Mysore, there is the Lakkavall project which will also serve an area equally bad. That project also must be undertaken, and similarly the high level canal of the Tunghabhadra project. I would also suggest that the Koyna scheme which has now been taken up in Bombay must also be finished. Possibly they are going to undertake only a part of it, but I would urge that as soon as possible, the entire scheme must be completed, so that large areas in Hyderabad and Bombay, which are suffering in spite of good soil for want of water and from which people now migrate every three or four years, for want of work, will be served by this. I feel that these areas must receive immediate attention, and I would submit that within the funds provided even now, it is possible to improve these areas.

Lastly I would like to submit to this House that the Plan is the best that can be produced under the circumstances. The planners do not claim that it is cent per cent satisfactory, and neither do we claim so, nor, as the hon. Prime Minister himself has said, is it possible to satisfy all sections, but it is a first step in the direction of planning for this great country of ours, and perhaps the biggest democracy, and I think it is the best that has been produced. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of every right thinking Member of this House when I say that every one of us will devote our fullest energies for making it a success.

4 P.M.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak today, although I had lost the opportunity to speak yesterday through a certain misunderstanding.

As for the report, I should like to say that it is a landmark in the development of history of India. Undoubtedly this is an honest attempt to catalogue our country's needs and its resources. The Commission also deserves thanks of the House for their arduous labour, and it included not only able Members, but also had the benefit of the services of really capable officers whose devotion to duty, and ability, we can all admire.

In spite of all this, if I have to say that this Plan must be disappointing to those who understand the practical side of agriculture, it is because the report lacks the stamp of mature judgment based on experience and betrays also a certain amount of ignorance of rural conditions and practical difficulties. In formulating the Plan, the Commission seems to have been guided or influenced more by politicians who were anxious to achieve the political objectives rather than face the hard realities of the situation. It lacks that keen passion and fervent desire to make India self-sufficient in food, so that we do not have to prostrate before other countries for a morsel of food or we do not have to sacrifice again about Rs. 1,000 crores on the imports of foodgrains as previously and we may save this money for the import of machinery or capital goods for industrialising our country and lastly we should not have to face anarchy and chaos or financial bankruptcy on account of the imports of foodgrains. No amount of tall talk for which the

Indians are notoriously known all over the world, can save us from awkward position, unless we face the hard realities of the situation. This morning Dr. Mookerjee mentioned about the inferiority complex, complaining that while anything suggested by Indians is usually scoffed at, our Government is always anxious to import experts from abroad, whose advice is always listened to with rapt attention. I had also a sad experience of this nature.

I remember, about a quarter of a century back, when the report of Royal Commission on Agriculture was being discussed, I suggested the necessity of some sort of legislation to use compulsion in consolidation of land holdings. The suggestion was laughed at then. Now practically all the States have come to the conclusion that it is indispensable. Similarly, about five years back, in a conference that was presided over by Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, and in which Ministers of Agriculture from the various States were present, I made a suggestion emphasizing the need for legislation to bring about improvements in agriculture on a mass scale, and Shri Jairamdas Daulatram said—I remember the exact words—'India is not a Fascist country. We believe in persuasion'. In utter disgust, I had to retort 'Under these conditions, we might as well wait till Doomsday for any great improvement'. Now, after five years, I find that many States have come round to this view and are suggesting legislations. Not being disheartened by the reply that I got from the hon. Minister, the first thing I did when I took charge as Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, was to invite the members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to my house in batches, to persuade them to enact legislation in regard to various matters like the Pest Control Act, the Pure Seed Act, the Manure Act and so on. The results were most surprising, and beyond expectation. For instance, in the very first year of the enforcement of the Pure Seed Act, in Ferozepur district, we were able to bring 90 per cent of the total cotton area under superior varieties of cotton, a task which could not have been accomplished by persuasion even in the course of ten or fifteen years. All were happy at the results. The growers got good prices; the textile mills were happy because they wanted long staple cotton to be independent of Pakistan supply and at the same time the Indian Central Cotton Committee was all praise for it. Likewise, in the matter of manure, we

[Sardar Lal Singh]

were able to get about 2½ lakhs of manure pits dug in the course of about ten months without paying a single pie as subsidy, whereas by persuasion in the last 30 years we were not able to get even 20,000 or 30,000 pits dug. While other provinces were paying heavy subsidy to get this work done, we were able to get this done without spending very much money and far more expeditiously than would have otherwise been done. Similarly we had excellent results in connection with other legislations.

The last three days' debates—even of eminent politicians—here have shown the same mentality, tall talk, full of high ideals and noble sentiments, but which when put to scientific analysis, cannot stand scrutiny. For instance, there have been passionate appeals on behalf of the landless labourers and there has been a general cry to give them land. But nobody seems to realise where is the land to come from. I can say this much that, in the case of at least Punjab, if you take away every inch of land from the land-owners in excess of 50 acres, it would not add even half an acre to the holdings of each cultivation and the Commission itself has accepted, that it will not make even the un-economic holdings economic ones. Secondly, supposing, for the sake of argument, we are able to give them i.e. landless labourers an acre or two, where are they to bring bullocks from, the implements and other things? Will the Government give them necessary money? Thirdly, will cultivation of one or two acres of land, improve their economic position? I would beg those who think otherwise, to refer to the reports of the Board of Economic Enquiry in the Punjab i.e. the Government reports on investigations relating to economies of farming that have been carried out for the last 20 years by eminent economists. Their conclusion is that the peasant farmer, owning land, owning his own bullocks and his own building does not earn at the end of the year even as much as the wage-earner in the villages does. Well, what is the fun in giving land to a person, half an acre or one acre, if he is not going to earn a fraction of what he can earn as a wage-earner? The solution to this problem lies in surplus labour being diverted to industry rather than to the land. In fact, there is already too great a pressure of labour on land. Secondly which is extremely important, the dignity of manual labour ought to be raised. And, in this respect, we can

take a lesson from Australia or America. When I reached Australia, I was told by our High Commissioner that I should be very careful in paying due regard even to the lowest manual worker. He said that on his arrival there, he was received by the Governor of the State—and both of them went to take lunch and the chauffeur who was driving the car, also went along and took seat at the same table, where the Governor and the High Commissioner were sitting. I was also gratified to have the same experience in U.S.A. and Australia. The result is that in these countries the labourer commands as much respect as anybody. In India, however, graduates would not like to do any manual work with their own hands because manual labour is despised although they would prefer to accept a clerical job worth Rs. 100 a month. Whereas even illiterate mechanics cannot be had at even Rs. 200 a month Indian graduates are available here in any number to serve on Rs. 100 only. Urgent necessity is to infuse that spirit of dignity of manual labour amongst our people. It should not make any difference what profession a man follows, what work a man has got to do, so long as he is able to earn a decent and honourable living.

The greatest defect I find in this report, is that this is a hotch-potch of two ideologies. As I said last time, if we follow the Russian system, the communist ideology, certainly we can achieve the desired results. But even if we follow the recognized principles of private enterprise and observe sanctity of private property, then also we can succeed. But, if we make a hotch-potch of both communism and private enterprise, I am certain we shall make a mess of both. As Dr. Mookerjee said this morning, this report is a Mahabharat and you can get almost anything from this. You find mention of textile mills, you find mention of steel plants, you find mention of industrial finance corporations to give loans to the extent of crores of rupees to the industrialists. Government does not mind if the industrialists own crores of rupees worth of property, or earn lakhs of rupees income per month, and it advocates private enterprise and the sanctity of private property in urban area. But when it comes to the rural areas, it at once becomes advocate of communism of extreme type. In Egypt, where the tenant problem is even worse than in India the ceiling is fixed at 250 acres. We were told the

other day by hon. Member Shrimati Kripalaniji that even in East Germany, which is directly under the control of Russia, farmers possessing up to 200 acres were not touched. In India however, our politicians are thinking of fixing an absurd ceiling of 30 to 50 acres, which means that richest man in rural area may aspire, landed property worth about Rs. 15,000 and an income of about Rs. 125 a month, with which to support the whole family and to meet all the needs of education, health and other social needs. You can realise that it virtually means the driving away of not only the big farmers but even the middle class farmers. It means converting the agricultural profession to a sort of monopoly of illiterate, poor and ignorant class of people. An elementary principle does not seem to be realised that you cannot expect any progress or any development or modernisation in a profession which is the monopoly of an illiterate class of people. These two things do not go together. Government must understand that the middle class which forms the back-bone of the country, the class which provides leadership in all walks of life will be exterminated. These are the two greatest moral crimes that are being committed; one, the agricultural industry which is the biggest industry of India, on which our prosperity—nay our very existence—depends, is going to be kept in a primitive stage, a monopoly of illiterate class of people and secondly middle class is going to be killed.

Let us now see the contradictions in this report. On page 14 of the Summary of Report, the Commission recommends "conditions must be created whereby the necessary development in the private sector is not impeded." Healthy principle indeed. But let us see how this is being translated into action. Our greatest problem is the reclamation of culturable waste land of which no less than ten crores of acres are lying barren for centuries or at least generations. Who is to do it? The peasants or the tenants cannot do it, because they have neither the means nor the ability. The Government, with all its inefficiency and red-tapism, is not able to do it economically nor has it got the required funds as it is going before the world with the begging bowl in hand. So, who is to do it? Private enterprise alone can do it. But then the doors for private enterprise are closed, by the Commission by recommending a ceiling of 50 acres. Who will be such a fool as to invest a

large amount of money, buy the tractors, reclaim the land and wait for five years, and then at the end of that period, make a gift of the whole reclaimed area to Government, keeping only 50 acres to himself? So, this only means that a large area of land, which could be reclaimed and given over to the landless workers, will remain barren.

The Commission recommends the necessity of exploring and exploiting the natural resources. In this connection, I find that even the most important industry like fruit growing and fruit preservation has not been given its due place. Even from the food point of view, fruits are very nourishing. Fruit trees, from a given area, provide more food than cereals, give more employment to labour, and yield greater income. They also provide opportunities or scope for subsidiary industries. India has been the original home of many kinds of fruits like oranges which we have given to the world. While the rest of the world has gone ahead, and even a new country like Australia is producing fruits worth millions of dollars and U.S.A. worth billions of dollars but in India we are still where we were some generations ago.

Here again, fruit farming cannot be developed without simultaneously developing fruit preservation. Although the schemes are with the Government for long, they have to be implemented as yet. It is in the implementation of the schemes that we are lagging behind. There has been no dearth of schemes. The Planning Commission talks about village co-operative management scheme on which they are pinning all sorts of hopes. I had suggested during my last speech that the Prime Minister may call a meeting of Directors of Agriculture or agricultural experts or practical farmers and find out how far this is practicable. Let us not make excessive use of imagination. Let Government first try this in fifty out of five million villages to see its practicability.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. He has far exceeded his time.

Sardar Lal Singh: I had to speak how the schemes already in hand are being worked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling upon Maulana Masuod

مولانا مسعودی (جموں و کشمیر): جو پانچ سالہ پلان ہاؤس کے سامنے زیر غور ہے میں اس کو نئی آزادی شدہ وطن کے لئے آزادی کی دوسری منزل سے تعبیر کرتا ہوں۔ مہرا اس بات پر ایمان ہے کہ ہندوستان چھ سے صدیوں سے کچلے ہوئے ملک کے لئے خالی آزادی کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتی اگر اس آزادی کو آبائی کے ساتھ جمع نہ کر دیا جائے۔ ہماری آزادی ہم سے اولہن تقاضا جس بات کا کرتی ہے وہ اس ملک کے چوتھس (۳۶) کروڑ انسانوں کی آبائی ہے۔ اس آبائی کے بغیر ہماری آزادی زیادہ دیر تک زندہ نہیں رہ سکیگی۔ اور جو ہماری تازہ تازہ حاصل کی ہوئی آزادی ہے اگر ہم نے اپنے ملک میں اپنے لوگوں کو آباد نہ کر لیا تو دنیا کی کوئی نہ کوئی طاقت ہم سے یہ تازہ حاصل کی ہوئی دولت چھین لے جائیگی۔ اس لئے یہ منصوبہ پھر کر کے ہماری ہندوستان کی موجودہ حکومت نے بروقت اور صحیح قدم اٹھایا ہے۔ آپ جانتے ہیں جناب والا کہ غلامی کی بدولت اسٹیمپلز کے ایکسچینج کی بدولت ہمارا ملک ترقی کی دوڑ میں دنیا کے باقی ملکوں سے بہت پیچھے رہ چکا ہے اور اگر ہم اس فاصلے کو جو فاصلہ ہندوستان کی پسماندگی اور دنیا کے دوسرے ممالک کی تیز رفت اور ترقی کے درمیان واقع ہے ہم طے کر سکتے ہیں تو اس قسم کے باقاعدہ منصوبوں کے ذریعے ہی طے کر سکتے ہیں۔

اس چار دن کی بحث کے دوران میں کہیں کہیں یہ دیکھ کر تعجب ہوا کہ ہندوستان کی آبادی کے پانچ سالہ پلان کو کسی کسی حلقے میں لوک جماعتی پلان کی صورت میں دیکھا گیا اور اس رنگ میں اس کی مخالفت کی گئی نکتہ چہلی کی گئی۔ ایک ہندوستان ایسے بڑے ملک میں مختلف پارٹیوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔ لیکن وطن پرستی اور تازہ حاصل کی ہوئی آزادی کی حفاظت کا یہ تقاضا ہے کہ کچھ چیزیں ہمارے درمیان ایسی ہوں جو پارٹی پالکس سے بالاتر ہو کر کے دیکھی جائیں۔ اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ پانچ سالہ پلان ایسی چیزوں میں سے ایک ہوئی چاہیئے تھی جس پر فور کرتے وقت ہم جماعتی حدوں سے فرا اوپر ہو جائے اور اس کو صرف اپنے وطن قوم اور ملک کی بہبود کی نگاہ سے دیکھتے۔ جناب والا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پلان میں جو کچھ بھی وقت کے محدود ذریعے آمدن کے لحاظ سے ممکن ہو سکتا تھا اس سے بھی کچھ زیادہ رکھا ہے اور درست طور پر۔ میں یہ یقین کرتا ہوں کہ اس کی کامیابی کے لئے قوم میں ایک جوش صرف بھی کی ضرورت ہے اور وہ جوش صرف یہی نہیں ہونا چاہیئے کہ اس کے بارے میں پارلیامنت کے ممبر اس ہال کے اندر اچھی اچھی تقریریں کر کے چلے جائیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس

ہاوس کا وہ حصہ وہ ارکان اور وہ ممبر جو اس پلان کی تائید میں ہیں ان میں سے ہر ایک پر اس ہاوس کے باہر بہت سا فرض عائد ہوتا ہے اور جب تک ہر ایک ممبر چاہے وہ اس ہاوس کا ممبر ہو یا کسی اسمبلی کے ممبر ہو اس کا ممبر ہو اہم اپنے حلقہ انتخاب میں اپنے علاقہ میں اس پلان کو کامیاب کرنے کے لئے ذمہ داریاں اپنے ذمہ نہیں لیتا۔ تب تک پلان کی کامیابی کے لئے ہم پر جو فرض عائد ہوتا ہے اس کا پورا پورا حق ادا نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اور محض یقین ہے کہ اگر ہندوستان کے مرکزی ایجنسیوں اور اسمبلیوں کے ممبر اپنے آپ اس کو کامیاب کرنے کی ذمہ داری اٹھائیں تو وہ دو چیزیں دو دقتیں جن کی طرف یہاں براہ اشارہ کیا گیا ہے ایک تو عوام کا کولہریشن اور دوسرا اس کو چلانے والی جو سرکاری سہولتیں ہوں گی اس کی کمزوریاں ہیں۔ دونوں باتوں کی تلافی ہو جائیگی۔ وہ اس ہاوس اور بالی ہاوس کے ممبر ہی ہیں جو ایک طرف لوگوں کا کوآپریشن اس کے ساتھ لا سکتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف اپنی اپنی اسمبلی میں ان صحتوں اور کام کرنے والوں سرکاری انیسروں اور سرکاری عملوں کو صحیح راستے پر رکھ سکتے ہیں اور اچھی طرح سے ان کو چمک کر سکتے ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ اس پلان میں سب سے بڑی خواہش خبری اس اسمبلی کے لئے

جس سے آئے گا ممبر صرف حاصل ہے۔ جنوں اور کشمیر کی اسمبلی اس کے لئے جو سب سے بڑی خواہش خبری ہے جو سب سے بڑی تعریف کے قابل چیز اس پلان میں رکھی گئی ہے وہ ہے ہاتھ پھار میں تین کروڑ روپے خرچ کر کے ایک۔ ڈیڑھ لاکھ ایک ٹنل نکالنا۔ آپ کو علم ہے کہ کشمیر جس کا دروازہ سردی گرمی کے موسم میں سب پر کھلا رہتا ہے قدرت کی طاقتوں اس کا سردی کے موسم کی خوبصورتی کے لئے دروازہ بند کر دیتی ہیں۔ میں اس وقت جب پوری ویلی اور اس کے پھاڑ ایک سہد چادر میں لپٹ جاتے ہیں اس وقت کشمیر پر کشمیر کے باہر والوں کو قدرت نظر نہیں ڈالنے دیتی ہے اور خاص کر ہاتھ پھاڑ ایک بہت غصہ لاک مصافحہ بن کر سامنے کھڑا ہو جاتا ہے۔ قدرت کے اس لیل کو توڑنے کے لئے اور اس بڑی دکان کو دور کرنے کے لئے ہاتھ پھاڑ میں ٹنل لگانے کے مجھ اور کوئی صورت نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں کشمیر اور جموں کے تمام لوگوں کے دلوں کے جذبات کی قربانی کرونا کہ یہ پلان کشمیر کے لئے صحیح معنی میں سال بھر کشمیر کا مکمل ایکسپن ہندوستان کے ساتھ قائم کرنے کے لئے ایک بہترین ذریعہ بن رہا ہے۔ نہیں تو سہاسی اور لاکھ ایکسپن ہو جانے کے باوجود بھی ہاتھ پھاڑ سردی کے موسم میں ہمارے علی ایکسپن میں بڑی بہاری دکان میں جایا کرتا تھا۔

[مولانا مسعودی]

لہکن - جلاب والا - جہاں ہاتھال
 بہار میں سونگ لگانے کے لئے کمیشن
 نے بڑی فیاضی سے اور کھلے دل سے کام
 لیا ہے وہاں مجھے السوس کے ساتھ یہ
 کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ کمونہ کمیشن کے کچھ
 اور ذرائع ہیں جن کو نظر انداز کر دیا
 گیا ہے - بالخصوص پتھانکوٹ سے جسوں
 جانے والی دیلوے لائن کے لئے مجھے اس
 پلان میں کوئی چیز دکھائی نہیں
 دیتی - اس کے علاوہ جسوں اور کشمیر کی
 ریاست میں جہاں اس وقت ایک
 محل بھی دیلوے نہیں اور جہاں تعلیم
 ٹرانسپورٹ کا دارومدار لڑی اور موٹروں
 پر ہے اور جہاں کشمیر کی حکومت
 نے تھوڑے سے وقت میں ٹرانسپورٹ کے
 ایک بڑے حصے کو نیشنلائز کر کے کالی
 ترقی دی ہے وہاں اس کی مزید ترقی
 کے لئے مجھے اس پلان میں کوئی چیز
 دکھائی نہیں دیتی -

اس کے علاوہ ایک دو چیزیں جو
 بہت اہم تھیں ان کو نظر انداز کیا گیا
 ہے - جلاب والا - میں ان کی طرف
 بھی اس کمیشن کی توجہ آپ کے
 ذریعہ دلانا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں - ان
 میں سے ایک چیز کشمیر کے گھریلو
 دھندے ہیں - جلاب والا - کشمیر میں
 کچھ ایسی پوزیشن ہے کہ وہاں ساتھ
 مہملے لوگ کاشتکاری کر سکتے ہیں
 باغبانی کر سکتے ہیں لہکن پانچ
 مہینے ایسے آ جاتے ہیں جب کہ وہ
 صحیح طور پر جاتے ہیں دروازہ بند کر کے

بلد مکھوں میں بیٹھنے کے لئے - ایسے
 موقع کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان کے سامنے
 گھریلو دھندوں کا انتظام ہو جس کی
 وجہ سے وہ پانچ مہینے ان لوگوں کے
 ضائع نہ ہوں اور وہ کس 'ر کے پورے سال
 کہا سکوں کیونکہ موجودہ وقت میں
 وہ صرف سات مہینے کساتے ہیں اور بارہ
 مہینے کھاتے ہیں - اس پلان میں ان
 گھریلو دھندوں کے لئے بھی کوئی چیز
 دکھائی نہیں دیتی -

اس کے علاوہ کشمیر میں کوآپریٹو
 کی تحریک جو ایک کالی حد تک
 کامیاب تحریک ثابت ہو چکی ہے اور
 جس کے ذریعہ ضروریات زندگی اور
 دوسری چیزیں لوگوں میں تقسیم کرنے
 کا کام اور ان کی پیدا کی ہوئی چیزوں
 کو مارکیٹ تک لے جانے کا کام بہترین
 طریقے پر ہوا ہے - اس کوآپریٹو سسٹم
 کو بھی اس پلان میں بڑھانے کے لئے
 کوئی خاص چیز نہیں دکھی گئی ہے -

یہ چلدا ایک ضروری باتیں جو اس
 چھوٹے سے وقت میں جلاب والا میں
 پائیدار آؤں کر سکتا ہوں میں چاہتا
 ہوں کہ کمیشن کے معزز ارکان کی توجہ
 اس کی طرف مبذول کراؤں - لہکن
 ان تمام چیزوں کے باوجود بحوث
 ایک مجموعی پلان قابل تعریف ہے اور
 اس کے حلسہ میں لہذا آف دی ہاوس
 نے جو تجویز پیش کی ہے - جلاب والا -
 میں اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں -

(English translation of the above speech)

Maulana Masuodi (Jammu and Kashmir): I regard the Five Year Plan now under discussion in this House as the second landmark in the history of freedom of this newly emancipated country. It is my belief that for a country like India, which has been oppressed through the centuries, mere independence has no meaning, unless its benefits are made available to the whole of the population. The foremost demand made by this independence is the welfare of the 36 crores of the population, without the welfare of which our newly-won freedom cannot last long. If we fail to resettle and rehabilitate the people, some outside Power would snatch this freedom from us. Therefore, by offering this Plan, the present Government of India has taken a correct and timely step. You know, Sir, that on account of subjugation and exploitation by forces of imperialism, our country has lagged far behind other countries of the world in the race for progress. We can only cover the distance which exists between the backwardness of India and the progress of other countries with the help of such plans.

During the four-day discussion on the Plan, sometimes it was surprising to note that in certain quarters this Five Year Plan for the population of India has been looked upon as the plan of a particular party and as such, has been opposed and criticized. Different parties are bound to exist in a large country like India. But patriotism and the defence of the newly-won freedom demand that there should be certain things amidst us which should be placed above party politics and I believe that this Five Year Plan should be one of them and while discussing it we should have risen above sectional interests and should have viewed it from the point of view of the welfare of our homeland, nation and country.

Sir, I believe that the targets set in this Plan are somewhat higher than can be achieved by the present means of income, and it is rightly so. In my view, for the implementation of this Plan, an enthusiasm needs to be created in the nation. This enthusiasm should not be confined merely to high-sounding speeches made by M.Ps. in this House. I believe that a duty devolves on those Members who support this Plan to work outside the House, for its implementation. Until every Member, whether of this House or of any State Legislature, takes upon himself this responsibility of making this Plan a success in his own constituency, that duty which

devolves upon us for its fulfilment will not be fully discharged. I am confident that if the members of the Central and the State Legislatures undertake this responsibility the two difficulties, which have been constantly hinted at here, namely, securing the co-operation of the masses and removal of the weakness of the Government machinery which is to work it, will be removed. It is the members of this House and of the other Legislatures who can, on the one hand, win the co-operation of the public and, on the other, rightly guide and keep a check on the activities of the departments and officers and staff in their respective States.

Sir, the greatest benefit which this Plan confers goes to the State to which I have the privilege of belonging, that is Jammu and Kashmir State and this benefit is that according to this Plan, a tunnel will be constructed in the Banihal with an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores. As you know, the gates of Kashmir, which are open to all in summer, are closed in winter due to the working of the forces of Nature. Just at that time, when the whole of the valley and its mountains are covered with snow, nature prevents people outside Kashmir from having a look at it and Banihal particularly assumes the shape of an awesome sentinel. To open this lock forged by nature and to remove this big difficulty there is no other way except to construct a tunnel through Banihal. I represent the feelings of the whole of the population of Jammu and Kashmir, when I say, that this Plan is the best means of establishing full accession of Kashmir to India throughout the year in the correct sense of the term. Otherwise in winter the Banihal mountain becomes a big obstruction in the way of our practical accession notwithstanding the existing political and legal accession.

But, Sir, while the Commission has with great generosity decided to construct a tunnel through Banihal, I have to say with regret that some other means of communication have been neglected. Particularly, there is no provision for the Pathankot-Jammu Railway Line in this Plan. Moreover, I do not find anything in this Plan in furtherance of transport business in this State, where there is not a mile of railway line at present and the whole of transport depends on lorries and motor vehicles and when the Kashmir Government has considerably encouraged the transport business by nationalising a major portion of it in a short time.

One or two other very important things have also been neglected. Sir, I

[Maulana Masuodi]

consider it necessary to draw the attention of the Commission through you to these things. The first is the Cottage Industry of Kashmir. Sir, according to the position in Kashmir, the people there can cultivate land or gardens for seven months, but for the remaining five months they are forced to sit indoors. In view of this it is necessary to have arrangements for Cottage Industries for them, so that they should not waste five months and they should be able to earn and maintain themselves all the year round. At present they work for seven months only but have to support themselves all the year round. There is no mention of these Cottage Industries in this Plan.

Besides, there is no special provision in this Plan for the development of the co-operative movement which in Kashmir has succeeded to a great extent and by means of which the work of distribution among the people of the necessities of life and other things and marketing of the goods produced by them has been done in an extremely satisfactory manner.

Sir, these are the few important things which I can point out in this short time. I would like to invite the attention of the Honourable Members of the Commission to these points. In spite of these things, the Plan as a whole deserves praise and I support the motion moved by the Leader of the House in this connection.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BEARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri B. N. Kureel (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly District—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of information.

क्या इस रिटन प्लान के साथ कोई बोरल प्लान भी है कि जिसकी वजह से यहां सिड्यूल कास्ट और सिड्यूल ट्राइब के लोगों को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता है ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Every person is being given an opportunity to speak.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): On a point of order. Here is a Plan which is drawn up in the interest of millions of people and if hon. Members here do not have a right to speak, I do not know how it is going to be implemented.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order raised by the hon. Member. This very point has been raised by so many hon. Members. It is physically impossible to give an opportunity to every Member.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): People outside this Parliament are wondering whether this Five Year Plan will lead to a balanced and effective utilisation of India's natural resources or it will only enable some politicians to be in power and office. They are wondering whether this Plan will lead to the reconstruction of India's economic life or will it only perpetuate the vested interests in the economic sphere. People wanted and expected a new economic era when the British rule was liquidated. Unfortunately, they have been disappointed and frustrated. Five years have gone by and still people in this country are suffering from starvation and chronic economic maladies.

Since Russia started her First Five Year Plan, planning has almost been a craze and India has followed suit. Today, we ought to remember the services rendered to India by one of her distinguished sons, Sir M. Visweswarayya, who in 1934 put forward his first economic plan, called "Planned Economy for India". Since that day planning has been always in the picture. The great economist and statesman Sir M. Visweswarayya pointed out that India's economic evils should be redressed in a properly organised manner. He also pointed out that three things are important for nation building and economic recovery. He said that the fundamental wants of India are education, industries and military training. He emphasised the necessity of strategic industries, war industries, being built up. I am sorry that the Planning Commission has done nothing for really building up any defence industries. Very great economists have pointed out that that should be given top priority. But our planners have done nothing in that direction. I pay very little attention to a Plan unless it takes into account the realities of the situation. The frontiers of India today are to some extent in jeopardy. We need not create pessimism or scare. But in the context of the international situation, having regard to the Kashmir problem and the attitude of Pakistan towards India both in the eastern sector and in the west, having regard to the situation created by the advance of foreign menace in Tibet and Nepal, it is of primary importance that we should organise our war industries on such a

footing that India may have self-sufficiency at least in a measure of time. But nothing has been done in that respect.

With regard to education Dr. Mookerjee has also made his comment. Practically very little has been done in that sphere. What is the good of planning when you do not deal with our greatest curse, namely 90 per cent. of illiteracy; how is it going to be redressed? You do not come forward and say what is your plan for educating these illiterate masses. Nothing has been done about it.

Also with regard to one other matter I should say, specially coming from Bengal, that this Plan is disappointing and unsatisfactory because it plans very little and provides very little for the unfortunate refugees and migrants who have come from East Bengal, the displaced persons from Pakistan. This Plan, although it is dated the 12th December 1952, gives only the figures of the 1951 census and says that altogether 7.5 million persons have come from West Pakistan and East Pakistan, 4.9 million from West Pakistan and 2.6 million from East Pakistan. That is what has been given here as the total number of persons who have moved to India. We know it is not a correct figure. How can they plan if they do not know even the correct figure! Not even a lunatic will say that it is a correct figure—total 7.5 millions. Sir, you come from Punjab and I come from Bengal. We know that that is not the correct figure. To say that altogether only 75 lakhs of people have come and that the Government has got to do something for their uplift and for redressing their grievances, is a wrong statement. No. The figure is 100 lakhs or about 1 crore. About 60 lakhs have come from the Punjab side and about 40 lakhs have come from East Bengal. They only say that "the rehabilitation of these 7.5 million displaced persons presents numerous special problems, but viewed broadly, it has to be regarded as an essential aspect of development of the country as a whole". There is really no programme of rehabilitation in the Plan as to what is to be done, and they are now making propaganda which is not based on facts but on misrepresentation of facts. They are saying that "most of the agriculturists from West Pakistan have been settled". I do not think anybody in the House will agree with that statement. Then they say in the case of displaced persons from Eastern Pakistan "nearly 75 per cent. of them have been settled". This is also wide off the mark. Persons who have come

from Eastern Pakistan know that this is an over-estimate and is not a correct figure.

This is not the way to plan. The statistics are wrong. Your basic data are wrong. How are you going really to plan for the future of India, for the economic recovery of India, if you go on such incorrect data and on such wrong statements which are not borne out by facts? It is very disappointing that nothing has been said as to what is the plan for the urban resettlement of the displaced population or for the rural rehabilitation of these unfortunate people.

And there are also other things. With regard to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes this Plan does not set out any programme to capture their imagination. There is nothing that will enthuse them. We have heard a lot about leadership, appeal by Mr. Patil, that there should be enthusiasm and dynamic leadership. But what are the things you offer in pound, shilling and pence? I am suggesting to the Members of the Cabinet to consider whether it is not proper that provision should be made in the first Five Year Plan for foreign scholarships and for technical, medical and engineering education in this country for students belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. You may remember, Sir, that my hon. friend Mr. Rajabhai tabled an amendment where he mentioned the figure of Rs. 50 crores for this purpose. That figure may be too big, but the plan should make some provision for this kind of scholarships for these people. Then, some provision should be made for people belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in other spheres and there should be adequate funds provided to them to start cottage industries. That is the way in which you can create enthusiasm in the people.

There is a zone in East Bengal which is a predominantly scheduled caste area and these people have started drifting from there. Nothing has been done in respect of these refugees who have been turned out from there. It is no good saying that the Bharat Sevak Samaj will do it. We apprehend that it is going to be done on a party basis. This Parliament should refuse to pay any money to the Bharat Sevak Samaj if it is run as an annexe to party caucus, or auxiliary to party machine. The Minister should stand up here and say what is the amount they are going to spend, and he should give an assurance. They are practically declaring us as untouchables, certain parties as outside the pale...

Shri Nanda: May I interrupt the hon. Member for a minute? The hon. Member says that the Minister should stand up and tell the House how much money has been given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This question should not have arisen at all. In answer to a question in the House I made it very clear—I made a categorical statement—that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not going to receive any money, any kind of subsidy, any kind of financial support, from the Government; and no amount has been provided in the Plan for the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We have got a figure, Rs. 4 crores. I want to know from the hon. Minister to whom will that Rs. 4 crores be paid. We do not want Rs. 4 crores to be dissipated. We thought something will be going to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. But we want to know this: if the Bharat Sevak Samaj is going to function in any way and to implement any part of the scheme, then it should be an all-party affair and no party or no Member should be kept out of that organisation as such. We have heard reports.....

Shri Nanda: Again on a point of fact, Sir. No party is being kept out as such. Anybody can come in.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that the hon. Minister may reply to these points when he makes his speech. Otherwise if on a question of fact he wants to make a reply then and there the debate will take another turn.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The Bharat Sevak Samaj is mentioned in this book. Why do you mention it at all? There are so many Samajs and Sanghs which have been doing good work, which are noted for their charitable and social uplift work. I thought it had something to do with this planning business and that at least some part of Rs. 4 crores will go to it. We are anxious to know what is the position. That should be clarified.

The other thing I have to say is this. My time is very limited. But I as a Bengali and especially as a humble representative of the district of Hooghly want to press upon the Government the desirability of doing something for the Ganga Barrage Scheme. The Hooghly river is in danger. Calcutta is in peril. Ten years back when I was in the Corporation of Calcutta the flow of the river was being choked up because the dredging could not be done properly. In view of the Pakistan frontier near the place where the Hooghly flows from the main stream, it is of imperative importance. If you want to keep West Bengal alive, if you

want to keep Hooghly alive, if you want to keep the City of Calcutta (our biggest city and industrial port) going, you ought to revive the scheme and make some provision for it in the Five Year Plan.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): So much has been said on different subjects that I do not wish to dilate on many problems but I do wish to make a few remarks on some of the important problems on which this plan is, in my opinion, based. The first point which I would like to take up is the question of financial resources which this plan is going to get from different sources. I see from the plan that Rs. 1,258 crores, after deducting Rs. 156 crores which are available from external aid, will have to be obtained from internal sources. In this Rs. 1,258 crores, there is a provision that the Central revenue surpluses will be to the extent of Rs. 160 crores. I have no complaint or remark to make about that, but there is a provision of State revenue surpluses to the extent of Rs. 408 crores. I have been trying to find out how this Rs. 408 crores will be available for implementation of the plan. I find in the Draft Outline that provision had been made to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. It says: "The surpluses to the revenue account of Central and State Governments to be made available for capital expenditure in the five year period have been placed at about Rs. 200 crores. We are of the view that surpluses of this order can be created and maintained without serious repercussions on investment elsewhere or on essential consumption." In the final report, I find that these have been raised to Rs. 408 crores. Here again it has been pointed out that there is a gap of Rs. 232 crores which will be made up by additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 165 crores. Additional taxation is to be raised by levying taxation on land revenue, agricultural income-tax, sales tax, estate duties, betterment and irrigation levies and so on. We all know that some of the States find it difficult to levy additional taxation. You must have seen that in the Bombay budget, they had a proposal to levy additional taxation on land and they had to withdraw it because the popular will was that this additional increase in revenue should not be allowed. Of course, with regard to the sales tax, in spite of the popular will, taxation has been levied. However, I would like to point out this fact, that for a gap of Rs. 232 crores, only Rs. 165 crores have been provided for. There is still a gap of Rs. 67 crores and I find from the report—chapter III, para. 25—that this sum of Rs. 67 crores has been brought in after the Planning

Commission had consulted all the State Governments and here I would like to read what is given in the report:

"The need for raising the remaining Rs. 67 crores has arisen mainly out of the proposals made by some of the State Governments, subsequent to the consultations with the Commission, for raising the size of their State plans. The upward revision in the targets of expenditure has been accepted provisionally on the condition that the resources corresponding to these would be raised by the Governments concerned."

This is a very vague way of putting it and the plan has been increased to Rs. 2,069 crores. I do not know how this gap of Rs. 67 crores will be covered. The expenditure has been provided for but as regards getting the revenue, nothing has been said as to how this revenue will be available.

Apart from these, I would also like to point out that there is also a gap of Rs. 365 crores. Actually the gap is Rs. 655 crores but the deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 290 crores is provided for in the plan. Still there is a gap of Rs. 365 crores which, according to the Plan, will be obtained from external aid, borrowing and taxation.

With regard to taxation. I have just now pointed out to you that additional sources have been pointed out with regard to the States' revenue. As regards the revenue for the Centre, there is no provision made in the plan and I do not know how these Rs. 365 crores will be filled in. However, we all hope that the external aid will come so that this gap will be filled in because I personally feel that if we have to resort to deficit financing, which is assumed on account of the several gaps which I find in the report, particularly in the financial resources, I do feel that we may have to resort to much more deficit financing than what is envisaged in the report and if this mode of getting resources is resorted to, the repercussions, in my opinion, will be bad. It will be rather difficult to maintain equilibrium between the public and the private sector.

I am not in principle against deficit financing, but, particularly in our own country, where the economy is expanding every year, if we resort to deficit financing without proper control and regulation, we do not know how this will affect the implementation of the plan. I personally feel that it is bound to raise a lot of difficulties. Once the

inflationary spiral is let loose, we do not know how we shall be able to control it. The other day the hon. Finance Minister pointed out that we shall have to watch the red signals and whenever these red signals appear we shall have to have machinery to control them. I do not know what are the red signals, what are the danger spots, which we will be able to see. How is this inflationary spiral visible, and what is the machinery with which we have to control these red signals and danger spots.

Now, I come to the question of the private sector. In the plan the private sector has definitely been given a place and it has a part to play. Also, targets have been fixed for industrial production and they are left to find out for themselves resources from the remaining investable surpluses in the country. But almost all the sources from which these investable surpluses are available, Government will tap. There may be some left; but, it will be very difficult for the private sector to tap those sources. Therefore, I feel, that the private sector will be left high and dry. After all, both the private and the public sector have to play their part. When both the sectors are complementary to each other, and if one sector is affected for want of resources, the other sector would surely be affected. In order to see that the whole Plan is implemented, both the sectors will have to work hand in hand and will have to go ahead without any disturbance. With regard to the private sector, definite ways and means and resources will have to be indicated so that those resources may be available for the private sector to play their part. I have been hearing all these days from all sides that the private sector is not required in this country. Somehow or other, there is a feeling that the private sector has no place. Let us have it settled once for all whether we want the private sector to play its part or not. If it is not required, let us remove it. But, we have no machinery to replace the private sector. We have tried to do much and tried to replace many things. What happens after you replace a certain thing? The results are still worse. We have dissolved the Indian States. I represent a constituency in a former Indian State in this Parliament. I know what the conditions in that State were and what the conditions are today. What have we replaced? The people there were thinking that after joining the bigger State, they would be able to get much more benefits. But, they are really worse off. They are so badly off that they do not know what they will get in the future.

An Hon. Member: Congress Ministers.

Shri Tulsidas: I can give you an example. In that State, there was free medical aid; there was free compulsory primary education. Today, there is no free medical aid and there is no free compulsory primary education. The schools and dispensaries which were there are not at all free; every one has to pay some charge.

Then, I would now come to the question of the industrial sector. My time is limited. I have one or two points to make. I would request you, Sir, to give me just a little more time. As regards the industrial sector, I am very glad to see that the principle of co-ordination between the small scale, large scale and cottage industries is accepted by the Plan. I hope the Government has also accepted that principle. Here again, we have to see that in trying to give benefit to one sector, the other sectors do not suffer. I am of the view that we must not try in haste to give benefit to somebody by harming somebody else. If, however, any measure is taken which would give support to all the three, I am for that. Let us try and find out what are the ways in which this could be done. In Japan, there is co-ordination between the small scale, large scale and cottage industries. How is it done there? We appointed a Committee to examine the case of one industry. Before the Committee was announced, we have already taken certain measures. This shows how the Plan is being worked. We want to support cottage industries and small scale industries. Let us find out the ways by which, without harming the large scale industries, the cottage industries and small scale industries will get permanent benefit. I do not know whether they will get any benefit at all. It is no use trying to do something because the Chief Minister of a particular State points out that a particular thing must be done. The Minister in the Central Government first refuses, then takes two or three steps and then appoints a Committee to go into this matter. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism. I feel that the cottage industries and the small scale industries have a big place in this country. These industries employ a large number of people. They must be given all protection and encouraged in every respect. But, in taking such steps and giving that encouragement, we must see that the other industries are not harmed.

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tulsidas: One more point I wish to touch and I have done. As regards the implementation of the Plan, everybody has said that we must have public co-operation. There is no question about that. Without public co-operation, the Plan cannot be implemented and it cannot be a success. My hon. friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee has made a very good suggestion: that is, a progress report, every year, should be laid on the Table of the House and it should be discussed in the House every year, so that we could have a review of the situation, and see how far progress has been made. That would act as a check on the expenditure side and give us an opportunity to review the expenditure. I am afraid our estimates may go wrong. We have seen that in the case of Rs. 67 crores which I pointed out. After consultation by the Planning Commission with the State Governments, this increase has been allowed. We do not know how the estimates will go. Therefore, in order to have a proper check on the expenditure side, it is very essential that some sort of a machinery must be evolved by which a proper check on the expenditure side could be kept.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has exceeded his time.

Shri Tulsidas: I have one point more and it is an important point.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry; I cannot give any more time.

Shri Tulsidas: Two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes.

Shri Tulsidas: I would like to say, Sir, that not one Member whether from this side or that side, representing Gujarat has spoken. Every section has been allowed to speak; not one Member from Gujarat has been allowed to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I understand the hon. Member himself is from Gujarat. He is himself speaking and has taken 17 minutes already.

Shri Tulsidas: Only one.

Mr. Chairman: Quite true; but the hon. Member has no right to complain that no Member from Gujarat has been allowed to speak, and not a single Member from Gujarat has spoken from either side. I think the hon. Member has taken too much time.

Shri Tulsidas: I wanted to point out that not one Member from Gujarat has spoken.

Shri Natesan: I may point out, Sir, that not one Member from Madras has spoken so far.

Shri Tulsidas: Then, Sir.....

Mr. Chairman: I think I have already asked the hon. Member to kindly close his speech. He has taken 17 or 18 minutes and now the rule is that each hon. Member is given only ten minutes. He must appreciate that he has been given more time rather than complain about it. Mr. Hira Singh Chinaria.

Shri Tulsidas: I agree that I should finish in time.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. I cannot accommodate. I have called another Member. Mr. Hira Singh Chinaria.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर—पूर्व
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): हमारे यहां से
पंडित दिगम्बर सिंह जो कि पहले और
दूसरे सेशन में कभी नहीं बोले हैं उन को
समय मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Mr. Hira Singh Chinaria.

Shri Chinaria rose—

Shri Veeraswamy: My name has been called; may I speak?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Who is speaking: this gentleman or that?

Mr. Chairman: I have called Mr. Hira Singh Chinaria.

Shri Chinaria: I am very grateful, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Although I have been in this House for two sessions, this is the first time I am speaking, and further as I am trying to speak in English, I crave the indulgence of the House.

The Five Year Plan is before us. It is a very serious thing, and it may affect not only the peace and happiness of this country, but the peace and happiness of the whole world. We have had very little time to study this plan. And in the little time we had, I could not see what was the policy underlying this plan. We need not go into the details of this plan. It is enough that we consider the underlying principle, the basic principle and the machinery for implementation, and assess the results of the achievements.

Before discussing that, I may say to my friends here that this plan is very workable. It is very workable not because I infer it from the study of this plan, but it is apparent from the

opening speech of the Leader of the House. It is very practicable because the working of the plan began with thinking simultaneously. My friends on this side have tauntingly said that it is two years since this plan began, and its execution began at the same time. It shows the earnestness of the planners, the planners and the executors being identical.

But, I am sorry that the Planning Minister has gone. I wanted to be enlightened as to whether there was any philosophy behind this plan. My hon. friend Mr. Khare tauntingly said that he is satisfied that there is no Gandhian philosophy in the whole of this plan. Here are the successors of Gandhi, and they could not reply with firmness and with boldness "Here is Gandhism in this plan". I should say there is none. The country and the world expected great things from the successors of Gandhi. They ought to have followed Gandhiji's principles, but I find no principle. India, independent India, free India, has always led the world, and now also, when we are free, we ought to have led the world, but what do we see in this plan? No leading, but only following. We are following the socialist States. The world is permeated with ideas of this planning, and controls etc. I am a simple villager. I am not imbued with that idea, living in a far off village, but this hall and all these cities and towns may be imbued with that idea of planning. But, if that is so, we must go full length rather than do anything half-heartedly. I have moved an amendment, and that amendment, after congratulating the planners, calls upon the Government to socialise the means of production, including land. It is not that I want socialisation. It is the plan that demands socialisation. In this connection, I may say that going half-way, we cannot get the full results. We cannot achieve success completely.

We have the lesson of several years of this controlled economy before us. What did we achieve through these controls? I think we achieved through these controls hoarding, black-marketing, corruption, bribery and what not. The whole of the country was polluted with dishonesty and everything black.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Except the white cap!

Shri Chinaria: But many have left that white cap now. (Interruption). It is only for show. Otherwise, there would have been boldness enough to reply to the remark of Mr. Khare that there is nothing of Gandhism in this plan. They had not the boldness to say that there is everything of

[Shri Chinaria]

Gandhism in it. But Gandhism does not have in it controlled planning. It has the base of decentralisation and private property.

Coming to the implementation of the scheme, this is not the first Five Year Plan at least in relation to food and agriculture. The Grow More Food Campaign was a sort of Five Year Plan which they organised from 1946 to 1951. That was the first Five Year Plan with regard to food, but what did we achieve there? Look at the figures of production and the figures of imports. The production for 1951 is less than what it was in 1946. With this result before us, how can we say that we will have complete success about these targets. They are imaginary. Unless we are assured of the means of production, unless they are in our hands, we cannot have any targets especially when we have no power to fulfil them.

I come from a State where there is no law. I come from P.E.P.S.U. And in a lawless State, I think there is no use having any plan. We cannot go anywhere. Moreover, I come from a place which was a double colony. (Interruption). Yes, it was a colony of the Phulkian states which were the colonies of Britishers. That territory went to these Phulkian states when there was the mutiny here in Delhi in 1858, and they helped the Britishers. They got our territories in their states. I conclude, although I had much to say.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से आज हमारे सामने पंच-वर्षीय योजना है, उसी तरह से मेरे सम्मुख भी बोलने का अवसर पाने की योजना थी। मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर मिला है, उस को मैं सफलता समझता हूँ और वह अवसर प्रदान करने के लिये मैं आप को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

पंच-वर्षीय योजना जो सबन के सम्मुख है उस के पक्ष में और विपक्ष में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। इस योजना के अच्छे होने का अगर सब से बड़ा कोई प्रमाण हो सकता है तो केवल यही है कि हमारे देश के अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण नेता उस के बनाने में हैं और उन्होंने ने थोड़े समय में नहीं, अपितु करीब एक

हप्ता दिन परिश्रम करने के बाद उस योजना को तैयार किया है। हाँ तो जहाँ तक इस योजना के महत्वपूर्ण होने का सम्बन्ध है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा न कह कर के केवल थोड़ी सी बातें हाऊस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जिस का सम्बन्ध विशेष रूप से मेरे जैसे देहात के रहने वाले आदिमियों से होता है। योजना की अच्छाई के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो समझदार व्यक्ति है वह इनकार नहीं कर सकते और जिन लोगों ने इस योजना का विरोध किया है, वह केवल पार्टी की दृष्टि से विरोध किया है, या इसलिये विरोध किया है कि उन की विरोध करने की आदत पड़ गई है। उन आदिमियों के अलावा मैं समझता हूँ कि सामूहिक रूप से अधिकतर सदस्य इस योजना का समर्थन ही करने वाले हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ी समस्या जो आज हमारे सम्मुख पेश है, वह यह है कि इस योजना को सफल किस तरह से किया जाय। एक सुन्दर बच्चे की योग्यताओं, उस की काबिलियत और उस के होनहारपन को देख कर हमें खुशी होती है, लेकिन अगर उस बच्चे के रास्ते में रुकावटें हों, बीमारियाँ हों या जहरीले कीड़े मकौड़े हों, जो बीमारी पैदा करने वाले हों, और खूँवाहर जानवर हों, तो हमें खतरा होता है, कि कहीं हमारा यह होनहार बच्चा उस रास्ते पर चल कर उस मंजिल और अवस्था तक पहुँच सकेगा या नहीं जिस की कि हम उस से आशा कर रहे थे। मैं एक देहाती एरिया का रहने वाला होने की हैसियत से यह कहने का साहस कर सकता हूँ कि वहाँ देहात की बहुत सी बातें होंगी जिन को हमारे अन्य सदस्य लोग नहीं जानते होंगे, मैं उन बातों की जानकारी रखता हूँ, क्यों कि मैं वहीं रहा हूँ, मुझे माफ़ करेंगे जो मैं ने यह बात कही, लेकिन है यह बात सही।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना की सफलता के लिये सब से बड़ी आवश्यक बात यह है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार आज फैला हुआ है और जिस अवस्था तक वह पहुँच गया है उस को खत्म किया जाय। और मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि जिस तरह से हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई गई है, उसी तरह से भ्रष्टाचारियों ने भी उस योजना से फायदा उठाने के लिये एक अलग योजना बनाली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस योजना के अन्दर जो थोड़े से सुझाव भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये रखे गये हैं वह अपर्याप्त हैं और मैं यह बात दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि उन से भ्रष्टाचारियों का नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकेगा। चाहिये यह था और मुझे विश्वास भी था कि उस व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये और खत्म करने के लिये सरकार कोई एक अलग विभाग बनायेगी और उस के लिए अलग मंत्री नियुक्त करेगी। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि हमारे टंडन जी सरोखे नेता उस विभाग के संचालक हों, अगर मेरी उम्मीद पूरी होती है तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह योजना अवश्य सफल होगी और जनता में भी इस से एक विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा।

मैं आप को एक मिसाल दूँ कि उन दिनों जब मैं योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रचार करने के लिये गांवों में गया तो गांव के एक साधारण आदमी ने मुझ से कहा कि साहब जिस तरह से नहर का पानी आता है, उस पानी में हमारे जैसे गरीबों का कहां हिस्सा होता है। और वह कहता है कि हमारे जैसे गरीब लोग वहां जा कर क्या करेंगे, वहां तो बड़े बड़े आदमी जा कर पानी नहर का लेने वाले हैं। वही इस योजना में होगा। आज गांव वाले गरीब किसान समझते हैं कि इस योजना का लाभ बड़े बड़े लोगों को होगा, उन को लाभ होगा जिन के पास भ्रष्टाचार करने के साधन

मौजूद हैं या जो कैपिटलिस्ट (capitalist) अथवा पूँजीपति हैं। इसलिये जैसा मैं ने ऊपर भी निवेदन किया, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब से पहले हमें एक विभाग बनाना है जो भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे। टंडन जी ने भी हमें बतलाया है कि आज जनता और देश के सामने सब से बड़ी समस्या फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करना है, क्यों कि जब तक भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं होता, योजना पूर्ण रूप से सफल नहीं हो सकती। टंडन जी फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की जरूरत को महसूस करते हैं और उन्होंने ने एक प्रमाण सहित उदाहरण भी हाउस के सामने रखा। भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी किस हद तक हमारे अन्दर फैली हुई है मेरे सामने भी ऐसे अनेक दृष्टान्त हैं। क्या मैं उम्मीद करूँ कि गवर्नमेंट उन दृष्टान्तों के बारे में ध्यान करेगी और छानबीन करेगी, पता नहीं गवर्नमेंट उस बारे में सुनेगी और कुछ करेगी भी, अगर मैं दो, चार दृष्टान्त और उन के सामने रखूँ तो मुझे तो इस बात का भी विश्वास नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट तक मेरी बात भी पहुँचेगी या नहीं।

मैं पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर हूँ और जब मैं गांवों में जाता हूँ तो कहते हैं कि पटवारी, आदिरिबल ले रहें हैं, या फलां पटवारी ने यह गलती की है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह तसलीम करना पड़ता है कि बाबजूद यह बातें उन पटवारियों के ऊपर के अफसरान तक पहुँचाने के और मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि मैं उन शिकायतों को ले कर मिनिस्टर साहब तक पहुँचा हूँ, लेकिन वह शिकायतें दूर नहीं हो पायी हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार होता हो, उस डिपार्टमेंट

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में उसी डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों से जांच न कराई जाये, बल्कि जांच करने के बास्ते कोई एक दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट हो, क्यों कि यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि उसी डिपार्टमेंट के ऊंचे कर्मचारी अपने मोर्चे के कर्मचारियों का जिन के खिलाफ शिकायत होती है, पक्ष लेते हैं और समर्थन करते हैं और शील्ड (shield) करने की कोशिश करते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि जांच पूर्णतया निष्पक्ष नहीं हो पाती है।

भूमि समस्या के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि समस्या को हल करने के लिए इस योजना में विचार किया गया और उस में एक उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये सुझाव दिया गया है, लेकिन उस के लिये कोई हद मुकर्रर नहीं की गई है। जैसा कि मेरे एक साथी कह चुके हैं उस के लिए कोई हद नियत होनी चाहिये, लेकिन उन भाई ने उस हद को २०० एकड़ बतला कर बहुत ज्यादा बतलाया है, मेरी राय में तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कहते हैं कि हम गरीब और अमीर के बीच की जो दूरी है, उस को मिटाना चाहते हैं। विनोबा भावे आज इसी हेतु गांव गांव घूम रहे हैं और भूदान यज्ञ का आन्दोलन देश भर में चला रहे हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट एक सीमा निर्धारित कर दे। अधिक भूमि बालों से भूमि बिना भूमि बालों को ले कर दे दी जाय। इस से विनोबा जी की समस्या हल हो जायेगी। आज हम लोग देखते हैं कि क्या हाउस में और क्या बाहर और अखबारों के रिपोर्ट्स की बैठकों में हमारे नेता कहते हैं कि विनोबा भावे बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आप बाकई यह समझते हैं कि विनोबा जी अच्छा

काम कर रहे हैं तो गवर्नमेंट को भी इस काम में आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। वह क्यों नहीं भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देती और एक योजना के अनुसार पूँजीपतियों के पास जितनी भूमि और पूँजी है वह अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती। ऐसा करना हिंसा नहीं होगा, यह तरीका तो बिंकुल अहिंसात्मक होगा, क्यों कि अगर सरकार ऐसा स्वयं नहीं करती और भूमि की समस्या हल नहीं होती, तो इस बात का पूरा अन्देश है कि एक अन्ति द्वारा उन पूँजीपतियों के पास अधिक जो भूमि और पूँजी है, वह छिन जायेगी और उस कान्ति की लहर में वे भी नष्ट हो जायेंगे। इसमें उन्हें बचाने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि फौरन भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और सरकार ऐसे पूँजीपतियों के पास, जिन के पास अधिक भूमि है, उन से ले कर भूमि का समुचित वितरण करने का प्रबन्ध करे। आज समस्या मेरी समझ में इस बात की इतनी नहीं है कि देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय, धत्कि इस बात की है कि उस का समान बंटवारा कैसे हो, दूध जो पैदा होता है उस को कुत्ते और घोड़े पीते हैं, लेकिन दूध बच्चों को पीने के लिए नहीं मिलता। आज आर्थिक असमानता इस हद तक बढ़ी हुई है कि एक के पास तो चार चार, छे छे कारें खड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ देहात में मरीज पड़ा रहता है उस को अपना इलाज कराने, शहर जाने के लिये कोई सवारी भी प्राप्त नहीं होती। मुख्य समस्या आज इस बात की है कि जो हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, उस का वितरण ठीक ढंग से हो। समस्या आज यह है कि जिन आदमियों को भरपेट खाना नहीं मिल पा रहा है उन को पेट भर खाना मिल सके, और आर्थिक असमानता को अधिक से अधिक दूर किया

जा सके, इस के लिये उत्पादन बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। लेकिन यह सदा ध्यान में रखना होगा कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पूँजीपति लोग और बढ़ते चले जाय और गरीब लोग और ज्यादा पिसते चले जाय। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिन के पास दो कारें थीं, उन के पास चार कारें हो जाय।

अन्त में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे विचार से तो यह पंचवर्षीय योजना सभी सफल होगी और पूर्ण होगी जब इस के विकास के बाद और चरम सीमा पर पहुँचने के बाद एक गांव का मजदूर व किसान जो कालिज में नहीं पड़ सकता था, यह यहाँ पड़ सके और उस गांव के रहने वालों का सौ रुपये मासिक की आमदनी का प्रबन्ध हो जाये, जिस से बच्चों को पढ़ा सके, जब यह चीजें होंगी तो मैं समझूँगा कि हमारी यह योजना वास्तव में सफल हुई है। हम हर एक किसान और मजदूर को आज विश्वास दिला सकें कि पाँच वर्ष के बाद तुम्हारे अन्दर शिक्षा हो जायेगी और तुम्हारी आर्थिक दशा में भी सुधार हो जायेगा। आप मानें या न मानें, मेरी समझ में आज सब से बड़ी समस्या इस बात की है कि बड़े और छोटे का जो भेद है, उस को मिटाया जाय, और वह भेद यहाँ तक बढ़ गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स भी उस रोग से नहीं बच सके हैं और आप देखते हैं कि मेम्बर्स में भी आपस में दो वर्ग हैं जिस के दो भाग हैं एक विद कार (with car) और दूसरे बिदाउट कार (without car) with car वालों को अनेक सुविधा हैं।

श्री बी० डी० वास्त्री (शाहडोल-सिद्धि) :
आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं इस अवसर पर आप का आभार प्रकट करता हुआ इस योजना

पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति जी, सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज पंचवर्षीय योजना संसद् में आ रही है। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की ओर बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ रखे देश इस दिन को जोह रहा था कि हमारे सामने एक ऐसा अवसर आये कि हम स्वतंत्रता के बाद ऐसी योजना पा सकें जिस में हर एक मजदूर, जो श्रम करने वाला है, किसान जो खेती करने वाला है और बेशुमार लोग जो छोटे छोटे धंधे करने वाले हैं, उन को उस से राहत मिल सके। लेकिन इस प्लान (plan) के देखने से ऐसी कोई आशा नजर नहीं आती कि जिन लोगों ने बन्धन में रहते हुए भी वास्तव में स्वराज्य के प्राप्त करने में इतने बड़े बलिदान किये हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी जान ही नहीं बल्कि सभी कुछ अर्पण कर दिया है, ऐसे लोगों का भी कल्याण हो, ऐसे लोगों की भी सुख और सुविधायें इस प्लान में हों। इस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं देखी जाती।

प्लान प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम समाज से, व्यक्ति से वर्गवाद को हटा देना चाहते हैं। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि वर्ग शब्द का वास्तव में अर्थ क्या है। क्या वर्ग केवल एक व्यक्ति विशेष में होता है या वर्ग एक समाज विशेष में होता है। वर्ग तो जहाँ वर्गवाद चलाया जाय यहाँ पैदा हो जाता है। इस प्लान में जो सब से बड़ा वर्गवाद है वह प्रान्तीय वर्गवाद है। जो तीनों श्रेणी के राज्य हैं, ए, बी, और सी, उन में से ए श्रेणी के राज्यों को जो ब्रिटिश शासन काल से ही काफी उन्नति के स्तर पर थे, जिन के पैरों में दम था, कुछ चल सकते थे, जिन के हाथों में ताकत थी, जो स्वावलम्बी हो सकते थे, उन को विशेष सहायता दी गई है। अगर उन के आंकड़ों को लिया जाये तो शायद बम्बई को डेढ़

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

अरब, इसी प्रकार मदास को भी बम्बई से थोड़ा कम और उत्तर प्रदेश को करीब एक अरब रुपया दिया गया है। इन की माली हालत, आर्थिक स्थिति काफी मजबूत है। मैं उन्हें, लेकिन इतने ज्यादा देने के बावजूद जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन को ज्यादा देने की बात कही जाय तो बड़े खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमें निराशा ही होना पड़ता है। ऐसी दशा में उन की उन्नति कैसे सम्भव है? मैं इस का विरोध नहीं करता कि इन प्रदेशों को इतनी सहायता क्यों दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों की कोई राह नहीं मिलेगी, उन को कोई मार्ग नहीं मिलेगा कि वह स्वावलम्बी हो सकें और उन के पैरों में ताकत आ सके, तो कैसे देश उन्नति के स्तर पर आगे आ सकता है?

मैं खास कर विन्ध्य प्रदेश की ओर आप का दृष्टिकोण खींचना चाहता हूँ। विन्ध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जिस के पास सौ लाख एकड़ भूमि है। आज विन्ध्य प्रदेश में केवल पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती होती है और पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि, जो खेती के योग्य है, जिसमें अच्छा उत्पादन हो सकता है बेकार पड़ी हुई है। अगर वास्तव में खाद्य की समस्या मुख्य समस्या है, और सरकार को यह सोचना है कि हमें खाद्य की उन्नति के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये तो सब से पहला कदम उस का यह होना चाहिये कि जहाँ ऐसी जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस जमीन को ठीक कर के उस को कृषि के योग्य बनायें और उस से अधिक उत्पादन करें ताकि जो हमारी सब से बड़ी समस्या है, खाद्य की, उसे हल कर सकें। आज मैं ने सुना है कि सरकार ने विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक छोटी सी योजना बनाई है, जहाँ पर खेती नहीं होती उस

जमीन की वह कृषि योग्य बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पंच वर्षीय योजना के बीच वह केवल पचास हजार एकड़ भूमि जोतने के काबिल बनावेंगे। वास्तव में अगर यही गतिविधि रही, अगर इसी रफ्तार से चला जाय तो आज जो पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि खेती के योग्य पड़ी हुई है उन को ठीक करने के माने यह है कि हम उस को पांच सौ सालों में जोतने के लायक बना पायेंगे। अगर यह गतिविधि रही तो कैसे आशा की जा सकती है कि कृषि के उत्पादन की ओर हमारा विशेष ध्यान है और हम खेती की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी चीज मुझे सिचाई के बारे में कहना है। आज बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जहाँ सिचाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा भाग है, आप को पता होगा, यहाँ एक वर्ष पूर्व पिछले तीन वर्षों तक लगातार पानी नहीं बरसा था। वहाँ तमाम लोग अकाल से पीड़ित थे क्योंकि वह केवल वर्षा पर निर्भर करते हैं। वास्तव में यदि हमारे यहाँ सिचाई के साधन मौजूद हों तो जो उत्पाद प्रोडक्शन (production) है, वह द्योढ़ा हो सकता है।

इस के अलावा मैं उद्योगों की बाबत भी थोड़ा सा दृष्टिकोण आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उद्योग या इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं, जितनी कि खाद्य समस्या है, मनुष्य इस काबिल बने कि उस के हाथ और बढ़ें, वह अपने सुख और सुविधाओं की ओर दृष्टि दे सके। इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि उस को उद्योगी होना चाहिये। आज उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज सीमेंट फैक्टरी कहां खोली जा रही है, वह किसी बड़े प्रान्त में

खोली जा रही है जहां कई सीमेंट फॅक्टरियां पहले से मौजूद हैं। आज पेपर मिल्स वहां खोले जा रहे हैं जहां बहुत सी पेपर मिलें मौजूद हैं। आज आपहर प्रकार से उन फॅक्टरीज को एड (aid) दे रहे हैं जो अपने आप सम्पन्न हैं और जो प्रान्त अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं वहां ही अनेक फॅक्टरियां खोली जा रही हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विध्य प्रदेश में कोई फॅक्टरी नहीं है, कोई भी उद्योग घंघे नहीं है, वहां पर लाखों मजदूर बे रोजगार हैं, लाखों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और वह दूसरे प्रान्तों में भीख मांगने वालों की तरह से जाते हैं, और जब वहां काम नहीं मिलता है तो महीने दो महीने के बाद लौट आते हैं। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि अपर सरकार को ठीक दिशा में इस देश को ले जाना है और इस देश को ऊंचा उठाना है तो वह ऐसे प्रयत्न करे कि जिस से हर प्रान्त में मजदूरों की कोई काम मिले, और यहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुधरे। वर्षों पहले जब अंग्रेजी शासन काल था तब विध्य प्रदेश के लिये एक ऐसी स्कीम सोची जा रही थी कि वहां पर एक सीमेंट फॅक्टरी खोली जाये। वहां सीमेंट फॅक्टरी खोलने के सारे साधन मौजूद हैं, महत्व रुपये की कमी की बिना पर नहीं खोली जा सकी। इस के अलावा वहां पेपर मिल खोलने की बात भी थी। लेकिन रुपये की ही कमी के कारण वह स्कीम भी चालू नहीं हो सकी। बिहार प्रान्त में सोन नदी के ज़रिये न जाने कितना बांस विध्य प्रान्त से जाता है। इसी प्रकार और जगहों में भी जाता है। लेकिन चीज यह है कि हमारे पास जो कच्चा माल है वह हम बिना इस प्रकार की सुविधा के कैसे उपयोग में ला सकते हैं, जब तक कि उस की फॅक्टरी हमारे पास न हो, और इसी लिये हमें उस को मंहगा सस्ता बेचना पड़ता है। कच्चा माल हम याता-

यात के खर्च से बचा कर, फॅक्टरी में उस का सही माल तैयार करके दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में कुछ इस्ता बेच सकते थे।

इन सब बातों के होते हुए हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज विध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल नहीं सोचा जा रहा है। यही नहीं बल्कि वहां कोयले की इतनी बड़ी खदान है, एक नहीं अनेकों ऐसी खदानें कोयले की हैं कि मेरा ख्याल है कि उस से प्रदेश बहुत धनी हो सकता है। इस के अलावा जो बड़ी कीमती चीज है जिप्सम (Gypsum) कुरन्द, अमरक बगरह वह वहां पाया जाता है। और इसी प्रकार की और भी चीजें हैं जो वहां पर मौजूद हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं कि हम वहां रुपया खर्च कर सकें। इस वास्ते हम उन को उन्नति के स्तर पर लायें तो कैसे।

थोड़ा सा मुझे रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना है। रेलवे एक ऐसी चीज है जो बहुत आवश्यक है। रेलवेज की पंच वर्षीय योजना में इतनी चर्चा की गई है कि रेलवे के इन्ने इंजिन तैयार किये जायेंगे, इतने डिब्बे तैयार किये जायेंगे। लेकिन इस में कोई ऐसी झलक दिखाई नहीं देती कि ऐसी कोई भी स्कीम हो कि इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इन प्रदेशों में भी रेल की लाइनें खोली जायेंगी। आज वहां की जनता इतनी पिछड़ी हुई है कि उस ने केवल रेल का नाम सुना है, लेकिन उस को अपनी आंख से नहीं देखा है। आज उन प्रदेशों की ज़रूरत है कि उन को कम से कम धातायात के साधन और सुविधायें दी जायें। यह सब चीजें वर्तमान प्रान्तीय स्थिति के नाते बहुत आवश्यक है। तो मैं देखता हूं कि इस प्लान में सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि एक प्रान्तीय वर्गीय सीमा है। श्री श्रेणी के सभी राज्यों की उपेक्षा की गई। हमारा ख्याल है कि राजस्थान की भी

[बी बी० डी० शास्त्री]

यही शिकायत है। मुमकिन है कि बी और सी श्रेणी के और राज्यों की भी ऐसी शिकायतें हो। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इन में से बिष्णु प्रदेश को इन अभावों की सब से बड़ी शिकायत है। बिष्णु प्रदेश को अगर कोई ऐसी आशा दी जाये कि उस प्रान्त में भी कुछ उन्नति हो सकती है, उस के पंरों में भी कुछ शक्ति आ सकती है तो हम समझते हैं कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम बगंविहीनता का कोई दृश्य देख सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा मुझे इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाबत दो शब्द और कहने हैं। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में जमीन की बाबत, जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने बताया, भूमि सीमा का कोई निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। भूमि सीमा निर्धारित न करने से आज वे लोग जो, जमींदार हैं, जागीरदार हैं, इलाकेदार हैं उन के इलाके और जमींदारीयां जा रही हैं, उन के लिये यह बहुत बड़ी छाया है। वे सोचते हैं कि बड़े बड़े बांध और बड़े बड़े खेत अपने कब्जे में कर लें ताकि जो जमींदारियों की हानियां हैं वह उन से वसूल कर लें। आज भूमि सीमा के निर्धारण की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जब तक भूमि सीमा का कोई काम नहीं होता तब तक वह मनमाना खेल खेल सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जमींदारों की और जो बड़े खेतों वाले हैं उन की दो किस्म की जमीन है। एक जमीन ऐसी है जिस का वितरण हो सकता है और दूसरी जमीन ऐसी है जिस का वितरण नहीं हो सकता है। इस के माने यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े बांध हैं, जहां पानी रकता है उन का वितरण नहीं हो सकता है और जहां पानी नहीं है उस जमीन का

वितरण हो सकता है। यह भी जमींदारों के लिये बहुत बड़ी आड़ है। वह सी सी और दो दो सी एकड़ के बांध बना लेंगे क्यों कि अगर उस का वितरण किया जाता है तो एक आदमी अपने हिस्से के बांध की रक्षा करेगा और दूसरे की रक्षा नहीं करेगा इस से सारी फसल का नुकसान होगा। इसलिये वह लोग बड़े बड़े बांध बनायेंगे और ऐश ब आराम करेंगे और गरीबों का शोषण करेंगे जैसा कि आज तक जमींदार और इलाकेदार करते थे।

Shri Natesan: The hon. the Prime Minister in moving for the adoption of the Planning Commission Report the other day observed as follows:

"The basic thing even for the development of industry is power—electric power. You cannot develop industry or anything, unless you have adequate power."

Well, I entirely agree with what he said. But if you want electricity, it is important that there must be a proper organisation to run electricity undertakings and I would like to refer the Government to the Electric Supply Act, 1948. This Act contemplated the setting up of Electricity Boards, and the Boards were intended for rationalisation of the generation and distribution of electricity. If planning is to succeed, power development should follow a well co-ordinated programme and each State should utilise its power resources to the best advantage of the whole community. This Electricity Act came in 1948 and within two years thereafter the State Governments were supposed to form the Electricity Boards. It is now four years and yet there is no sign of any State Government forming these Boards. I understand that only Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have formed their Boards and no other State has as yet come forward with the formation of these Boards. I also addressed a letter to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: According to the Act, they had to be formed within two years.

Shri Natesan: But they have not been formed up to this time and I want to know why the State Governments have not implemented the programme that was called for under the

Electricity Supply Act. Are we going to keep it as a dead letter, or are the Central Government going to insist on the State Governments forming the Electricity Boards? There is a saving clause, no doubt, empowering the Central Government to extend the time-limit. This is being used by State Governments. They keep on asking for two years' extension. So, the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 happens to be a dead letter. I would like to see that no more time is given to the State Governments by the Central Government. This is very important, if you want electricity to progress.

These Boards have got very great powers. There will be no red-tapism. No party politics will be there. They will find their own finances. Without them, it would be impossible to expect any electricity scheme to thrive.

I understand that the Madras Government have come forward with proposals to the Planning Commission for taking up the Periyar and Kundrah hydro-electric schemes. May be that these are not included in the first Five Year Plan now. May be the Planning Commission intends to take them up in the second stage of the Five Year Plan. May be these will be included in the next Five Year Plan. I do not know precisely. But I would like the Planning Commission to see that they give preference to these two schemes in this first Five Year Plan itself.

Then the importance of installing a thermal station should be brought home to the Madras Government, so that any further failure of the monsoon may not throw out of gear the industrial and agricultural economy of that State. Recently, you must have known that we have had a lot of power cuts in Madras. The monsoon failed and the entire industrial economy in Coimbatore and other areas was affected. It is the opinion of electrical engineers that if there is a thermal station somewhere in South India, it might be possible to provide electricity in case of failure of monsoon. I wish the Central Government induces the State Government to see what best can be done.

The hon. Member Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee talked this morning about Dr. Kamesam's interest in the treatment of poles. I have known Dr. Kamesam for twenty-five years and I have given myself an opportunity to study the treatment of poles. In fact, I am interested in running a big supply company in South India. I have had at least 18 hundred poles treated. So far so good. But the unfortunate trouble is that these chemicals are very expensive and sometimes it hap-

pens that the price of poles treated in this way do not compare satisfactorily with girders. In fact, Tatas are selling girders fairly cheaply—between Rs. 45 and 55. The trouble again is that they have not got sufficient stocks to give to the licensees. I understand that they are not in a position to give them either to the licensees or to the Government.

The hon. the Commerce Minister the other day has introduced a Bill, by which they are going to give Rs. 25 crores guarantee and Rs. 10 crores by way of loan. I do not mind their giving these Rs. 35 crores. I wish they make it Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores. What I want to say is that we are very short of steel in this country. It is all right for us to say here that everything can be done cheaply but the officers would like to draw up their specifications in such a way that you have to go to foreign countries, whether you like it or not. They want galvanised steel towers. Now, there is no galvanising plant here in India. They have not got galvanizing plants to galvanize such long members. It may be that there are one or two galvanising plants, but they cannot galvanise things like steel towers and I know it for a fact that galvanised steel towers have been imported recently for the D.V.C., for Bhakra-Nangal and for the Machkund schemes. Such a lot of Italian steel has come into this country, and we have had to pay through our nose for it. Why should we not have a galvanising plant here? The Mysore Government have got 132 K.V. lines in Mysore. All these lines are going only on their special wooden poles which they get out of their forests. Either you can do it, or you must see that there is self-sufficiency in steel in this country.

We are all talking of hydro-electric schemes, without realising that for every item of heavy electrical equipment we have to depend on foreign countries. You want alternators, you want generators, you want high tension insulators, you want aluminium conductors. For everyone of these you have to go to foreign countries.

The other day in the course of the debate on the Industrial Finance Corporation, hon. Members complained that as much as Rs. 20 lakhs had been given to the Bengal Potteries. Well, I know the factory myself, though I have not been there for the past ten or fifteen years. They make a number of useful equipments. What are we doing in this country? Why are we not getting these insulators manufactured at Bangalore where you have got a Porcelain Factory or at Calcutta? These are things which we can manufacture locally. But nobody bothers

[Shri Natesan]

it. Insulators which we can easily manufacture at Calcutta or Bangalore, we are now importing from Japan or England. Of course, you will have to wait for two or three years. I wish that the Government of India takes some interest in the manufacture of insulators and other materials. Aluminium conductors are now manufactured in Trivandrum and by the National Insulated Cable Company of Calcutta. Why not finance them and tell them that they should supply all the Government requirements? The same is the case in regard to transformers. There is a big factory in Madras which has had to close down because they were not able to bring out transformers at commercial prices. Now you should make it a business to see that these firms are again put on their feet, and produce the transformers you require. They probably need finance; or they need the patronage of Government. Even if the price is a little high we ought to buy from our own firms and encourage them.

There is one more point which I wish to say in connection with this plan. You must also train the technical personnel, skilled workmen, supervisory staff, engineers, etc. You must make it a point that you produce these people in this country.

The Five Year Plan now before the House is the first greatest effort of the nation to shape the economic future of the country towards its ideal of a democratic welfare state. There is no doubt that the plan has been produced in a concise manner and if only the Members of the opposition would co-operate, we can make it a success. All of us, whether in the opposition or on this side pay homage to our Constitution. Why do you not treat it as your Plan and co-operate in working it to a success. It is easy to criticise. I have been in the opposition myself in the Madras Assembly. The purpose of the opposition is to offer constructive criticism. If the Plan is worked with a national consciousness in the entire structure of the existing social and economic fields. I may say that the progress we can make with all our limitations would certainly be quite revolutionary, as revolutionary as the abolition of the princely order, or the liquidation of the zamindars and other intermediate interests in the land.

Sir, one word more. I wish some special attention is paid to the industries, first. Without industries in this country under our own capital formation, under our own supervision, it will be impossible for us to show any appreciable progress in the country.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, with your permission I wish to make a small statement in connection with certain allegations which my revered friend, Shri Purushotam Das Tandon made today while he was speaking on this motion. Among other matters which he raised about corruption prevailing among Government servants, he mentioned the case of a clerk in the Office of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues. He said that he had also brought that case to my notice a few months ago. I want to narrate the facts as they are. Immediately as I was informed about it, I contacted the Accountant-General, Central Revenues' office and gathered full information which I want to place before the House, lest there might be any misunderstanding about it.

It was a case in which a clerk, Mr. J. S. Bhatnagar, of the A.G.C.R.'s office was alleged to have given a double payment to one of the contractors who claimed to have deposited Rs. 2,800 as security for disposals. His security was a few thousands, but the last instalment he had already received. However the clerk offered to pay him a cheque for Rs. 2,800 and said that if he liked he could go on repeating such payments any number of times. This cheque purported to be a refund of his security deposit, but there was no such deposit actually. All the deposits had been paid off. The payment was, therefore, not due.

This case was brought to the notice of proper authorities by Shri Purushotam Das Tandon. The matter was immediately handed over to the Police who started prosecution proceedings against the clerk. The case against Shri Bhatnagar was put in court on 16th October 1950. After about six months when nine prosecution witnesses were examined, the counsel for the accused produced in court on 28th March 1951 a medical certificate of the Irwin Hospital that the accused was suffering from T.B. and was unable to attend court. In the meantime a petition was received from Shri Nand Kishore, father of the accused requesting withdrawal of the case against his son who was alleged to have developed pulmonary tuberculosis on account of serious shock received by him as a result of this case and that he was under treatment in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi, wherefrom he was subsequently shifted to T.B. Clinic, Patiala. He was directed to apply to the Government for clemency.

His father made an application and this application was seen by Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Home Minister, and was rejected. The application was accompanied by a certificate from

the Irwin Hospital, dated 28th March 1951. After this another application was also received, but it was also rejected. The second application was supported by a medical certificate, dated 14th May 1951 from the X-Ray Institute, Patiala. Another medical certificate dated 7th June 1951, also from the X-Ray Institute, Patiala, and a certificate dated 14th June 1951 from the T. B. Clinic, Patiala, was received. All these certificates made out that the accused was suffering from bilateral pulmonary T.B. The question was finally decided on the recommendation of the Additional District Magistrate who said that the case could not be kept pending indefinitely while the accused was under prolonged treatment. On the protest of the A.D.M., it was decided to withdraw the case from the court and send it for departmental action, as stated in the letter to the Accountant-General.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This letter was addressed to the Accountant-General and he was asked to proceed departmentally against the accused. On receipt of this report the Accountant-General suspended the accused and charge-sheeted him. His reply against the charge-sheet was also received, and the final date for orders was fixed in the month of December 1952. So, this case is to be now departmentally dealt with, and orders have been issued that the clerk will ultimately be dismissed. But I do not know whether he will survive to know about his orders of dismissal.

As regards the officer from whom this clerk managed to get that cheque issued, all the cheques which had been issued under that officer's signature were immediately examined, and all the accounts which that officer has examined were taken under scrutiny. All were seen after the letter received from Babu Purushottamdas Tandon. So, as a result of scrutiny of all the accounts it was found that it was for the first time that this clerk had managed to get such a cheque from that officer. But that officer was not excused for his negligence on this account. He was immediately demoted. Further action also was suggested. When Babu Purushottamdas Tandon reported the case to me I wrote to the Department to take action against the officer who has allowed himself to sign such a cheque without scrutiny. I was informed that the matter was *sub judice* and therefore no action could be taken. I am now informed by the Auditor-General that now that the case has been withdrawn it is no more *sub judice*, the case against the officer will also be further looked into. But he still stands demoted, Sir.

Shri H. S. Murthy: On a point of submission, Sir. In the morning you were pleased to state that a number of regions have yet to take their chance. But there are a number of interests like the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, and no chance has yet been given to them.

An Hon. Member: And labour workers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling. Hon. Members will kindly remember this. I am not trying to make any distinction. As a matter of fact, all interests must also be represented. What I felt was that hon. Members had a full day for discussing the Report on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Veeraswamy: But planning is more important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Planning papers were also in their hands at that time, and they referred to those. There is no use saying that planning was not referred to them. Hon. Members will also remember that except for Dr. S. P. Mookerjee and Shri Purushottamdas Tandon I did not allow any Member other than the Members of the scheduled castes to take part in that debate. Let not hon. Members forget what happened. A full day was at the disposal of all sections of the House. Members from all parts of the country, but the scheduled caste Members alone were given an opportunity. Therefore, to say that they have no opportunity is not right, except perhaps that the plan as such has not been discussed. All right, I shall call one. Mr. Murthy.

Shri Namblar: About labour, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call; but labour I have called already.

There is one more thing. The House will sit till 6-30 P.M. today. Tomorrow morning what I propose is this. Inasmuch as a number of hon. Members are still anxious to speak I would suggest that the hon. Minister may start at 11-45 and complete at 1 o'clock. I will request the House to sit one hour more tomorrow evening. That is, instead of closing at 5 we shall make it up by sitting till 6 tomorrow evening. We meet at 10-45 A.M. tomorrow. There is no Question Hour. So the first hour also will be at our disposal. We shall conclude this debate at 1 o'clock. Then we will sit from 2-30 till 6 o'clock. What is lost in the morning by one hour on account of our meeting at 10-45 will be made up in the evening by sitting for an hour more.

6 P.M.

Shri Veeraswamy: On a point of information, Sir. The plan has been

[Sbri Veeraswamy]

under discussion for the past four days. But the scheduled caste Members have not been allowed to speak. They have been completely ignored.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no good referring again and again to scheduled castes. They had a full day to discuss the Scheduled Caste Report, and the Plan also was in their hands. We have had enough discussion with regard to the scheduled castes. However, in deference to the wishes of the House I have called Mr. Murthy.

Sbri B. S. Murthy: I am beholden to you for the indulgence you have shown me by giving me a chance to speak a few words on this valuable document submitted to this august House. I shall not hesitate to give the bouquets to the Members of the Planning Commission who have taken a lot of trouble in order to produce a magnificent document as far as the needs of the country are concerned. I must also say that it is an important document as far as the needs and aspirations of the millions of people of this country are concerned.

But I am at a loss to know how far we shall be able to implement this plan in these five years. The hon. the Prime Minister has often been asking us to bring to bear upon these questions an emotional awareness. Well, he is right in telling us that an emotional awareness is essential to make any plan succeed. But mere emotional awareness is not enough; there must be an intellectual alertness as well if anything we do is to succeed.

Before we ask the people to have emotional awareness it is but pertinent to ask—what does this plan show? Is it a revolutionary plan? It is not at all a revolutionary plan. I am tempted to say that it is something like the plan of Robinson Crusoe, without the assistance of Friday! It lacks human element—the worker—and this plan does not contemplate giving full employment to the underfed and unemployed masses in our country. A cursory glance at this plan shows that in five years it can give employment only to 57½ lakh people, amongst them only 23 lakh people being agricultural labourers. This question of agriculture has been debated on the floor of the House for the last three days, but it must be said that the landless labour has been woefully neglected. Many people have been saying that an economic holding should be from fifty to two hundred acres. But it is unfortunate that the Congress has not been able to make up its mind as regards the tenancy legislation and land reforms. It has

been trying to postpone this important question though there is already Mr. Kumarappa's report before them. Perhaps they are not able to take courage into both hands and tackle this very important question, the question of tenancy reform.

In this connection I must also say that in several States zamindaris have been abolished. Well, we have been anxious to abolish these zamindars because we thought these people have been handy for the British regime for the purpose of their imperialist exploitation of this country. But after having abolished these zamindaris that had been created by British imperialism, today we are creating a new set of zamindars; and if it is not offensive, I would like to say that these are the Congress zamindars. Because, it looks as though India is not able to have its own way in order to have the actual tiller of the land enjoy the fruits of the land. Here is a gentleman, Shri Vinoba Bhave, who has been going from place to place, trying to collect land and give it to the landless labour, saying that like water and air land must be the property of all.

But with all that we are not able to give these thousands of acres to the tiller. As a matter of fact I know in Madras lakhs of acres have been got and nearly Rs. 7½ to 9 crores have been paid to zamindars. When the money is paid from the public exchequer to these zamindars, as compensation, what right have the Government to distribute these lands to any and everyone they like without taking note of the actual tiller who goes to the fields with his family, miles and miles from dawn to dusk and gives food not only to himself but to the vast millions of this country. Therefore this is a question that must be given due consideration and no time must be wasted because after all, it is not the Rs. 2,069 crores which we must think of in the plan. It is the untold crores of money which could be produced by the willing co-operation and voluntary labour of the teeming millions of this country that must be galvanised and canalised. Without giving sufficient inducement to the landless labour, no plan can ever be successful.

The time at my disposal is short. I will take another question, the question about scheduled castes. We are very thankful to the Government for having given us one full day for the discussion of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities but what has the plan done as far as this question is concerned? In these two volumes running to about

400 pages, there are only 2½ pages devoted to the scheduled castes. Well, if that is the attitude which the Government would like to show towards this nation-building problem of reclamation of a community which has been subjected for several centuries to untold miseries, degradation and enormities from the capitalist and socially higher class Hindus, I consider that the Harijans have a right to fight the Government for their just demands. As far as possible we are trying to see whether the Congress Government which has been very kind to us, I mean which has been very gracious in giving us assurances time and again, would come to our rescue; but this report gives only 2½ pages for the scheduled castes. The other woeful thing is that it has allotted only Rs. 14 crores for the amelioration of the conditions of these scheduled castes and the Central Government is gracious enough to give a pittance of Rs. 4 crores. Well, I am not worried about the money. It is the change of heart that the Harijans today would like to have from these caste Hindus and if there is a change of heart, we are sure that Rs. 4 crores can become Rs. 40 or Rs. 400 crores but I see neither the Leader of the House nor the Government nor anybody is anxious to see that this Harijan question is solved here and now.

Mr. Chairman, the other day we were not fortunate to have the presence of Prime Minister, the Leader of this House, when the report of the scheduled castes and tribes was discussed. It is the unfortunate feeling of the scheduled castes of this country—if you will permit me to say—that the Prime Minister has been studiously avoiding to speak a word of encouragement for the uplift of this community. (Hear, hear). The other day, I was telling that he is the Leader of the society, he is the Leader of the nation and that he must heal the agony which was surging in the mind of Mahatma Gandhi as far as the reclamation of this unfortunate community is concerned. The Prime Minister came to Madras. He spoke of every community including the handloom weavers for whom I have also got my own sympathy. He has been speaking for hours and days from Rayalaseema down to Madras but not a single word he cared to say about this community. Until you are able to reclaim this community, how can you tell the world that we have been advancing. The plan will be of no use if the Prime Minister does not change his heart. I do not want crores of rupees. Let me have the assurance of the change of heart. The Harijans all over India can be assuaged with one statement from him. There were days

when Gandhiji, with one statement, could make the orthodox of the unorthodox caste Hindus go and see that the Harijans needs are met. I am not worried about the 2½ pages or the 4 crores. I know the Prime Minister is also having the problem of the Harijans' uplift in his mind but it is not enough, Sir. The emotional awareness which he has been asking us to have must also take note of the difficulties which the scheduled castes are experiencing.

An Hon. Member: Scheduled castes have no faith in him.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am very sorry. I do not share that opinion. I protest against that (Hear, hear). My only grievance against him is that he has forgotten us. Gandhiji has asked him to be his political heir. As the true heir of Gandhiji, we have a right to tell him that his primary duty is to look after us. If he does so, I assure you that all the scheduled castes in this country will take the plan into their hands and without any consideration for wages or suffering will see that this plan is implemented even before the scheduled time.

Two minutes more, Sir. I hope you will give me that. Though I belong to the scheduled castes, I have the unique honour in this House because I am the only scheduled caste representative who has been returned from a general seat.

Some Hon. Members: There are others.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no one who has stood for the scheduled castes' reserved seat and who has been returned from the general seat. I am the only Member who has that unique honour. Let me have it.

Now, Sir, I will come to the irrigation aspect of the Plan. I am very sorry that there are parochial and provincial interests always coming in conflict and trying to cloud the vision of the Central Government in regard to self-sufficiency. As far as the South is concerned, there is no major project and we have been expecting that the waters of both Godavari and Kistna would be fully utilised but it has so happened unfortunately that the Rampadasagara has been buried as far as my knowledge goes, 7 or 10 fathoms deep. In this connection, I would like to state to the hon. Members of this House that people from Godavari, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts were prepared to pay at least Rs. 2 or 3 crores if the Ramapadasagara were to be undertaken and several thousands of labourers also were willing to give their voluntary labour for the fruition of this great dam. But, we do not know whether there is any possibility of harnessing

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

the waters of Godavari both for irrigation and electrical purposes of the locality concerned. That is, important. But the so-called Krishna-Pennar project which has been causing trouble in the minds of Andhras is a more important one. The Khosla Committee has gone there. It has submitted a certain report. It has said that Nandikonda is the important one, more important than the Krishna-Pennar scheme. The Plan does not contain even a single word about that. If Nandikonda, Pulichintala and Siddheswara projects are undertaken, the rice scarcity not only in the South, but also in the North could easily be removed. I do not know whether Government has considered this important factor in all its aspects. Mr. Nijalingappa said, as far as this Government is concerned, the south does not exist. But, I do not think that the Central Government would hesitate to do justice to the south as far as this question is concerned. Though this Plan does not contain anything about these projects, I want these also to be included and preliminary surveys ordered immediately, so that, if not early at least in the next Five-Year Plan, Nandikonda, Pulichintala and Siddheswara may be taken up.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (जिला लखनऊ व जिला बाराबंकी—रसित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अन्तिम समय में आप ने मुझे जो कुछ समय देने की कृपा की है इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

इस समय पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। लगभग चार रोज से उस पर विचार हो रहा है। हमारे हाउस के बहुत से भाइयों ने इस पर बहुत कुछ कहा है, मेरे ख्याल से अब कुछ भी बाकी नहीं रह गया है जो कहा जाय। फिर भी, मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगी कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) ने एक बात पर—जो शायद उन की निगाह में बहुत छोटी सी है, किन्तु मेरी दृष्टि में बहुत आवश्यक है,—बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है, उसे बिल्कुल छोड़ ही दिया है। वह है ग्रामीण स्त्रियों की शिक्षा का विषय। मैं नहीं समझती कि आप ने इस प्लान में ग्रामीण-स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के बारे में क्या सोचा है? एक तरफ

तो यह कहा जाता है कि हम राष्ट्र की चतुर्मुखी उन्नति करेंगे, इस राष्ट्र को एक आदर्श राष्ट्र बनायेंगे। दूसरी तरफ हमारे ग्रामीण बिल्कुल अन्धकार में पड़े हुए हैं। उन में भी खास कर स्त्रियाँ ऐसी हैं, कि उन को किसी बात का अवसर नहीं मिलता है। गांवों के लड़के तो किसी तरह दीड़ भाग कर स्कूलों में दाखिल हो जाते हैं, और चार चार पांच पांच मील की दूर पर जा कर स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन लड़कियाँ ऐसा नहीं कर सकतीं, न उन के माता-पिता इस चीज की कभी आशा दे सकते हैं। गांवों की अधिकतर जनता ऐसी है जो कि यह चाहती है कि हमारी लड़कियाँ भी कुछ शिक्षित हों, उन को अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाये, लेकिन उन के पास कोई साधन नहीं है इसलिये बहुत सी लड़कियाँ जो कि शिक्षा पाना चाहती हैं अशिक्षित ही रह जाती हैं। इसलिये मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस प्लान में ग्रामीण स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिये कुछ सुविधायें दी जायें। हमारी केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को चाहिये कि गांव गांव में उन के लिये स्कूल खोलें, गांव गांव में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें। शिक्षा निःशुल्क होनी चाहिये। पढ़ने का सामान उन को मुफ्त मिलना चाहिये जिस से कि ग्रामीण लड़कियाँ सुशिक्षित हो सकें।

इस के अलावा अगर हम अपने गांवों को आदर्श गांव बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें चाहिये कि हम गांवों में अच्छे प्रचारकों को नियुक्त करें। जिस समय अंग्रेज भारतवर्ष में आये थे तो उन्होंने एक ऐसी स्कीम को चालू किया था जिस से कि गांव गांव में ईसाइयत का प्रचार बड़ी आसानी के साथ और तेजी के साथ हो पाया था। यही स्कीम हमें भी चालू करनी चाहिये। यानी ऐसे प्रचारकों को नियुक्त किया जाय जो अच्छे शिक्षित हों और उन्हें उन कानूनों का ज्ञान हो जो यह

बनाये जाते हैं, जैसे अनटचैबिलिटी एबोलिशन (Untouchability Abolition) का कानून आदि, जिन की हवा भी गांव वालों को नहीं लगती है, गांव वालों में प्रचार करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जो कानून यहां बनते हैं, जो जो सुविधायें प्लान अथवा विधान में दी गई हैं और दी जायेंगी वे यहीं तक टकरा कर रह जायेंगी और वह उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच सकेंगी और उन से ग्रामीणों को फायदा नहीं होगा। इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ऐसी ऐसी पार्टियां बनाई जायें जो गांवों में जा जा कर एक कानून का प्रचार करें कि सरकार ने ग्रामीणों को क्या क्या सुविधायें दी हैं, क्या क्या स्कीमें बनाई हैं। इन चीजों का अच्छी तरह से प्रचार होना चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो बहुत से अन्ध विश्वास हैं और जो बहुत सी बुराइयां हैं वे दूर हो सकती हैं। गांवों की सफाई बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे गांव गन्दे पड़े हुए हैं। उधर किसी का ध्यान हो नहीं जाता। हेल्थ विभाग की तरफ से वहां कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। कोई स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का प्रचार वहां नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये ऐसी पार्टियों के जरिये से गांवों का सुधार हो सकता है। गांवों में शिक्षा का प्रचार हो सकता है, गांवों को स्वास्थ्य-शिक्षा दी जा सकती है और उन को आदर्श गांव बनाया जा सकता है। यदि हम यहां पर अपने कानून बना कर बैठे रहेंगे, तो गांव वैसे के वैसे हो बने रहेंगे, बिना ग्रामोद्योग के राष्ट्र की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी।

इस के बाद मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि हमारी इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज सोशियल वेलफेयर वाले अध्याय में कहा गया है कि ४१ करोड़ रुपया शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज (Backward Classes) के लिये उन की उन्नति के लिये रखा गया है लेकिन मेरा नम्र

निवेदन है कि अगर आप इस शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को, सदियों से कुचलो हुई जाति को दस वर्ष में समान स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो आप को इस के लिये अलग से सुविधा देनी चाहिये। इस के लिये आप को एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम करनी होगी, जिस के अधिकार में हो कि वह अच्छे तरीके से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को उन्नत बनाये। उस मिनिस्ट्री को पचास करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिये जिस से कि वह उन की ऐजुकेशन के लिये, हाउसिंग (Housing) के लिये, और प्रोफेशन (Profession) के लिये, अच्छा इन्तजाम कर सके। नहीं तो इस तरीके से हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि हम लोग बहुत ही दबे हुए हैं, बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं और कुचले हुए हैं। जिस तरह से आज काम चल रहा है इस तरह से हमारी उन्नति दस या पांच साल में नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह से हम कभी भी समान स्तर पर नहीं आ सकते। इसलिये सरकार से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि यदि इस देश से दलित नाम को मिटाना है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को आगे बढ़ाना है और छूत-छात की बुराइयों को मिटाना है तो इस के लिये एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाये और उस के हाथ में पचास करोड़ रुपया दे दिया जाय ताकि वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का उद्धार कार्य निष्पक्षरूप से और तेजी से कर सके। अगर ऐसा होगा तो आप देखेंगे कि दस साल में हमारी उन्नति होती है या नहीं। जिस तरीके से इस वक्त कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उस से हमारी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

अब दूसरी बात है फौरिन स्कालरशिप (Foreign Scholarships) की। इस के लिये हम से कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश ही में ऐसी युनिवर्सिटियां हैं, ऐसे कालिज हैं, जिन में वही शिक्षा दी जाती है जो विदेशों में दी जाती है। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जब हमारे ही देश में ऐसी युनिवर्सिटियां हैं, जिन में वही शिक्षा दी

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

जातो हैं जो कि विदेशों में दी जाती है तो फिर क्या बजह है कि दूसरी कम्युनिटीज के लड़कों को फारिन स्कालरशिप दिया जा रहा है। अगर वही शिक्षा अपने ही देश में मिल सकती है तो यह सब के लिए कर दीजिये। अगर यह चालू करना है तो सब के लिए चालू करिये और नहीं तो हम यही कहेंगे कि हमारे साथ समानता का व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरी चीज इस प्लान में में यह देखती हूं कि इस में 'पुअर हाउसेज' (Poor Houses) का भिन्न नहीं आया है। हमारे देश की तरक्की के लिये 'पुअर हाउसेज' का बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश में दिन पर दिन क्रूरियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या यह देश के लिये कोई शोभा की बात है कि उन को इस तरह से भूखा छोड़ दिया जाय, उन को कोई रोजगार न दिया जाय? यदि उन को भी मनुष्य का सा जीवन बिताने का अवसर देना है तो पुअर हाउसेज बनाइये और उन को उन में रखिये जिस तरीके से कि विदेशों में होता है। हमें अपने राष्ट्र को ऊंचा बनाना है। राष्ट्र को ऊंचा बनाने के लिये देश के हर एक तबके को, देश की हर एक जाति को, समान स्तर पर लाने की जरूरत है और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हमारी केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारें इस तरफ खास तौरसे ध्यान दें और हर विषय में दृढ़ कदम उठावें। अन्यथा जो आप कानून बनायेंगे वह यहीं तक सीमित रह जायेंगे। उन का प्रचार सब जगह नहीं हो सकता। और हर जगह उन की हवा भी नहीं पहुंच सकती।

एक चीज मैं और कहनी है। हरिजनों के जो एक बहुत बड़ा व्यवसाय चमड़े का था वह दूसरों के हाथों में जा रहा है। चमड़े के व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को चाहिये

कि जो भी फैसिलिटीज (Facilities) और सुविधायें दी जायें वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को ही दी जायें। क्योंकि यह उन का अपना निजी कार्य है।

इन सब बातों के बावजूद जिस तरीके से ग्राम्य इंडस्ट्रोज को सपोर्ट (Support) किया गया है उसी तरीके से लंदर इंडस्ट्री को भी सरकार द्वारा सपोर्ट किया जाय। तभी इस कार्य में तरक्की हो सकती है।

इन सब मुद्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करती हूं और प्लानिंग कमिशन को इस योजना के लिये धन्यवाद देती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि जिन बातों का मैं ने यहां उल्लेख किया है सरकार उन पर विशेष ध्यान देगी और हमें वह सुविधायें देने का कष्ट करेगी।

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): I feel that there is no power on earth which can stop the national progress and the Five Year Plan in spite of the exploiters and their professional propagandist obstacles. I congratulate the noble master of the plan. This is the third plan of his in his life. The first plan of our noble Prime Minister is that with which he freed the nation and he earned the freedom for the country. And the second noble plan which he made is that he is just working for the peace of the world and of mankind, and if those two plans are successful, there is no power on earth which can make this plan unsuccessful.

When I see in this plan the index of those big volumes, I feel just as if I have entered into a sea. There is agriculture, industries, education, health, fisheries, husbandry and all sorts of things. It is just like what an Urdu poet said:

لایک آنکھ سے کیا بلبلہ کل بحر کو دیکھے
ساحل کو ملجھدہار کو یا لہر کو دیکھے

From what I see in this plan, I do not know whether Shri Nandaji and his lieutenants are only human beings or superhuman beings. Some of the Opposition Members are very noble no doubt, but there are some of the Opposition Members whose profession is to sabotage the national progress

and whose aim is that there should be confusion in the country and that Government should fail in every noble effort. I do not blame them. I think that is a necessity in this world, because it is the tradition in our country that when you construct a fine house, we always put a black spot in a certain place on it. So, it is nothing but natural. I feel sorry for my hon. friends of the Opposition—and one sister is sitting on the Opposite Bench—for whom I have very great regard, because unfortunately they are misguided, and I call them nothing more than misguided youth.

These gentlemen say: "You are financing the plan with foreign aid". They must understand that we are a neutral country. Everybody is welcome here. America has helped us. New Zealand has helped us, and Canada has helped us. Besides that, even Australia is helping us. Why do you not friends go to Uncle Stalin and ask him to help us? My submission is that if we refuse your subsidy or your help, then you can say that we have joined any bloc. We have not sided with anybody or done anything like that.

I do not want to take your precious time. If the Deputy-Speaker will allow me further time, it is all right.

On the completion of this plan, there is going to be so much more earning for the nation. After the completion of this plan, what will be the condition of our country? It will be a fine "Gulzar". Everybody will be happy. I know that. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister is not here, because he would not like me to use that phrase. Our noble Prime Minister has got every quality in him, but he lacks one qualification. He completely lacks wickedness and he cannot deal with you people. I think it is better that you behave properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly address the Chair.

Shri Namdhari: Otherwise, if any man like me becomes his lieutenant, there will be complete law and order in the country.

If we earn so much wealth, where is the use of that wealth if we cannot save the country from dacoits and robbers. There are two kinds of enemies, external and internal. We have got full sympathy with the Andhra people. They are our own kith and kin. We are Indian, and they are Indian. A Congress worker sacrificed his life and how does the credit go to you and why have you staged a walk-out just for the sake of propaganda of your party. (*Interruption*). I sub-

mit that whatever the trouble in our country, our people are very noble and very sincere. It is only the foreign exploiter and the professional exploiter who create trouble in our country. When we have a noble leader who can teach to the whole world, I feel we cannot have any external enemy.

But anyhow I want that we should always keep our country strong as they say to avoid work is to be prepared for war, and I feel that if we are strong, everybody will be our friend, but on the other hand if we are not strong, we will be termed as weak men who are cowards. The two internal enemies of our country are the Communists and the Communalists. The communalists think that they have got the power of attorney from Lord Rama and Krishna and others. I do not understand how these people who are Hindu Mahasabhaites are in any way representatives of the Hindus as a whole and others are not Hindus. The President of Hindu Mahasabha is only 4' 5" tall, while I am 8' 4"; am I not a bigger Hindu? When I had a talk with them, they said 'What had Congress done for the Hindus, what has the Government done for the Hindus?', and all that sort of propaganda. I told them I will tell you what Congress has done. You see our Constitution. It is there for every community, for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Your goodself can see that in our very Constitution, the very sacred thing *kirpan* has already been respected and the wearing of the *kirpan* has been exempted. 'What have you done for the Hindus and Sikhs?' This Constitution is for Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus alike. This is a secular State that we are having. I am told that when Mahatmaji went to England, the British people tried to have a minorities pact, and in that they tried to split seven crores Achuts from the Hindu community. Mahatmaji at once declared a fast upto death, and saved those seven crores of scheduled castes. Certainly Hindi is not the language of Germany nor of Afghanistan. The language which the majority in a secular State speak is the national language that has been adopted. I said this is also a service to the Hindus. In the same way, what is the reaction in the minds of Muslims in the country? In Delhi, the banning of cow slaughter was welcomed and voted for, by the Muslims. Now I want to ask the oldest Hindu of the country, what has he done in this direction. One hundred years have passed...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may come to the Plan.

Shri Namdhari: I am coming to the Plan. As a preface, I am referring to the internal enemies.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He is speaking about cows and thus on animal husbandry.

Shri Namdhari: I am talking of internal enemies and of how they exploit the wealth of the country. This is my last word about this. I said, that one hundred years have passed. In the British time, anybody could construct a *gurudwara*, *musjid* or temples but no Hindu of this place could reconstruct that temple where Moham-mad Gazni invaded seventeen times, namely the Somnath temple, yet it is only the Congress Hindus that have been able to reconstruct it. I told them 'Are you bigger Hindus than we?' It is only exploitation that you can do.' So, a mere propaganda is not enough, our minds also must be pure. We must have purity in our inner minds. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to give more than 10 c.c. injections. I do not want now to take more time. My main point is that I have great respect for Hinduism; I am myself a *kattar* Hindu, and I have respect for every other religion also. I am a man

who believes more in 'Godism'. The only thing that I would tell my hon. friends on the Communist benches is that, if they think that we do not understand, we have got a police brain to understand them better.

I would submit that we are prepared to treat every nation in the world on an equal basis, which is the policy of our leaders. So, do not try to exploit the masses. You, people, what can you do? I do not understand why the hon. Prime Minister sympathises, with you so much. That man who died for Andhra, is our man, how did he become your leader? I do not want to say anything more. I would only say, do not try to make political capital in the country, simply by creating a false sense of importance amongst the people. I appeal to you as a sincere man and a friend of you, please become Indians, and do not become foreigners. When you become Indians, we shall hear more from you.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 19th December, 1952.